

**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

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The New York-Harlem Edition of The Worker

This issue of the New York-Harlem Edition of The Worker marks the merger of the Harlem Edition and the regular Two-Star Edition. The editors of The Worker consider this an important change. We consider the developments in the Harlem community to be the concern of ALL New Yorkers. We feel, also, that Harlem residents should be acquainted through our pages with what is going on in every other community.

Our paper believes in, and fights for, the unity of Negro and white. We hold that white workers and progressives have as a responsibility the fight for the rights of the Negro people as an important part of the fight for peace and to defeat our home-made fascists.

We call on our readers to use this edition of our paper in the fight against white supremacy and racist poison on the job, in lily-white neighborhoods, or wherever it shows itself. And we would appreciate further suggestions as to how we can better contribute to the unity of Negro and white, to the full liberation of the Negro people in alliance with the working class.

—The Editors.

Negro History Week

— See Magazine Section —



MRS. JOSEPHINE GRAYSON (second from left), widow of one of the executed Martinsville Seven, Francis D. Grayson, participating in the Sunday night vigil at the White House with her youngest son, James Walter, four, and William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. President Truman refused to see Mrs. Grayson, who came to Washington with her five children.

MASS MEMORIAL SET TO HALT MORE 'MARTINSVILLES'

Harlem Rally Mon. to Map Fight for Other Negro Victims

— See Page 3 —

Pass 10,000 Mark; Sub-Getters Up Goals

The campaign for 30,000 subscriptions for The Worker went over the 10,000 mark last week, as supporters of the paper throughout the country stepped up their activities in its behalf.

The campaign is scheduled to end on Feb. 25. It started rolling seriously less than two weeks ago.

Figures in the chart (Page 8) show mail subscriptions received in The Worker business office as of Tuesday. Several hundred home delivery subs and many others not yet received by the business office, swell the actual total obtained in the campaign thus far to about 12,000.

Following New York's lead, Illinois supporters have increased their goal from 2,000 to 3,000 subscriptions. With 1,100 actually obtained to date,

campaigners in that state have set themselves the job of hitting the original 2,000 goal by Feb. 12, and then going on from there for another thousand by Feb. 25.

"The mounting struggle for peace and the excellent response of the people to the sub drive open new perspectives for going over the top in Illinois," Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist Party chairman, and Claude Lightfoot, secretary, declared in a statement explaining their support to the decision to increase the state goal by a thousand.

New Yorkers jacked up their quotas from 10,000 to 18,000 less than three weeks ago. Together with home delivery subscriptions, they hit the halfway mark of 9,000 last Sunday, and expect to go to

nearly 13,000 by the end of this week.

Brooklyn campaigners remained far in the lead, with two-thirds of their 5,500 goal already reached. They hope to reach 5,000 subs, or only 500 short of their goal, by the end of this week. The original target of 3,000 set at the beginning of the campaign has already been left far behind.

Five Brooklyn communities have gone over the top, and have launched a drive for 25 percent above their goals.

Manhattanites, with more than 1,200 subs in last week, outstripped Brooklyn for the first time since the campaign opened. They are shooting for 1,500 this week, which will bring them to 65 percent of their goal of 7,000.

Tenants Lobby Tuesday to Fight Rent Hike

— See Page 2 —



Tenants Move on Albany Tuesday to Fight Rent Hike

The largest tenant delegation ever organized is expected to converge on Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 13, to force the Dewey-controlled Legislature to defeat the McGoldrick rent boost steal. Unless the Legislature acts by Feb. 15, the plan set forth by Joseph D. McGoldrick, state rent czar, automatically opens the door to 15 percent rent boosts and numberless evictions.

Despite efforts of newspaper headlines to make it appear that the battle is about over and lost for the tenants, members of the New York Tenant Council, of unions affiliated with the United Labor Action Committee, and the American Labor Party, making up the mass lobby, are determined to force a showdown with the GOP administration.

By its action last week, the Republican majority has shown that it wants to avoid a showdown vote on the McGoldrick plan. It would rather the landlord-favoring scheme went into effect without a show of hands in order to escape the wrath of the voters. By a vote of 81 to 65 the Assembly voted last Monday to block a Democrat-

ic move to bring out a resolution disapproving the McGoldrick plan. In that vote three Republicans broke ranks to join the Democrats.

However, a big fight around the disapproving resolution of State Sen. William Bianchi, Republican-American Labor Party, is expected to break out on Tuesday when hundreds of delegates will be on hand to watch the floor fight.

If the Bianchi measure passes the Senate where a switch of five votes are needed, the measure then goes to the Assembly. The switch is by no means out of the question. With delegates on hand some of the Republican Senators from New York City and upstate cities, who are sensitive to tenant pressure may be forced to go along with the Democrats. The Democrats may also be forced to put up a fight because of the pres-

ence of the delegates.

In addition to the tenant lobby hundreds of other citizens, including parents, teachers, trade unionists, are expected to swamp Albany for the budget hearing. All in all they will make up one of the largest lobbies seen in the Capital in recent years.

The 81 to 65 vote in the Assembly shows that the lines are not so frozen even among the Republicans that a shift cannot be effected. The 16 vote majority won by the Republicans can be whittled down with consistent pressure from now until February 15. A strong possibility exists for revisions of the 15 percent increase-mass eviction bill.

Democrats are already on the spot with consumers for Mayor Impellitteri's increased tax demands.

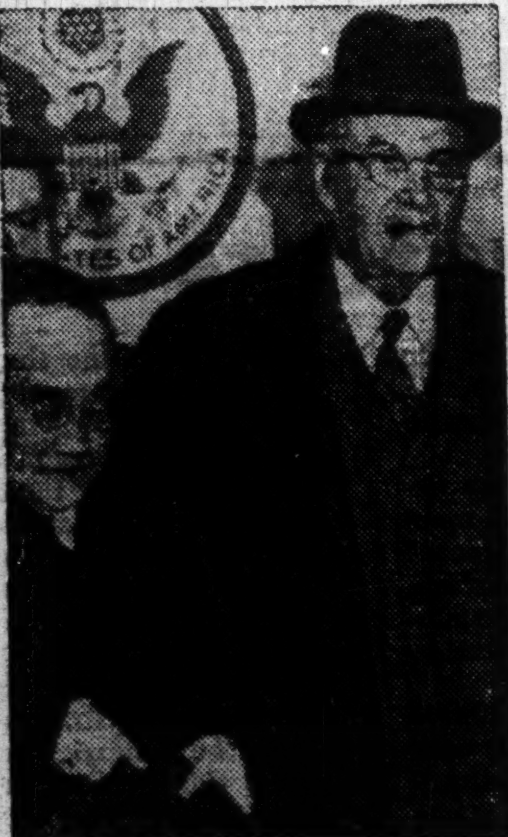
UN Gags China's Voice on Charge Against U. S. Gov't

Having forced the delegate of People's China to return home last December by cutting off debate on the charge of U. S. aggression in China, the United Nations majority abruptly returned to its discussion this week. But the discussion in the Assembly's main Political Committee was launched in the absence of a Peking spokesman, and without prior announcement to China.

People China's envoy, Wu Hsi-chuan, had been prevented, before his departure, from delivering a speech on his country's charges. This week, despite a request from Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai that Wu's speech be read to the UN and distributed, the Washington-dominated Political Committee majority upheld a ruling by 32 to 6, with 16 abstentions, that the speech not be heard.

Before the committee, S. K. Tsarapkin charged that investigations by People's China revealed that from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, U.S. planes violated Chinese soil on 328 occasions, with 16 killed and 115 injured. Some 1,500 American planes took part in these air attacks over Manchuria, Tsarapkin said, and charged that they were part of an "aggressive" policy against People's China.

In a new resolution on the subject submitted by the Soviet



WARMAKER John Foster Dulles is pictured with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida (left) on the way to a conference with Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo. Dulles offered a pact under which U.S. troops would remain after a peace treaty.

Union, the UN was asked to condemn the U. S. for these violations.

Indications were that the State Department would seek to hurry through a defeat for the Soviet resolution. This would leave the Political Committee only one item on its agenda—the Washington resolution for an "investigation" of the Taiwan (Formosa) question, which was introduced to sidetrack the Chinese and other charges against the unilateral seizure of the Chinese island by the Truman government.

The Peking Government also rejected last week the recent UN action declaring China the aggressor in Korea. Foreign Minister Chou En-lai termed the action illegal, asserted that it proved the U. S. Government wants "not peace, but war" and that the General Assembly had "ignored the desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world" in turning down the Arab-Asian peace proposals.

Scanning the News

Asks Stand on Re-Arming Nazis



BEN GOLD

BEN GOLD, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, invited Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph Breslaw, manager, Local 35, International Ladies Garment Workers, to join him and other trade union leaders in addressing a rally to protest German rearmament.

Extensive plans for celebrating the 70th birthday on Feb. 25 of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, were announced. . . The American Labor Party called on Gov. Dewey to honor his public pledge to ensure public hearings on the state civilian defense bill, which would give the governor dictatorial powers. . . Louis Wenistock, veteran painters' leader, was reinstated in the industry's welfare plan, after having been ousted from it by the reactionary administration of Painters District Council 9. It was under Wenistock's leadership that the welfare plan had been won.

The widow of Herman Newton, a Negro slain on Memorial day, 1949, by a Brooklyn cop, was awarded \$50,281 damages in Kings County Supreme Court. Mrs. Lottie Newton, the mother of one child, had been on relief since her husband was slain.

Helps Gangland Big Shots

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, told the Marine Cooks & Stewards that his organization will support their fight against AFL and CIO raids.

The Australian government threatened to use force to get workers back on the job as coal and rail strikes spread, and dock workers warned that they will refuse to work overtime because of an unsatisfactory wage award.

Thirty-nine Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis and other religious leaders from New York and Connecticut urged the New York State Board of Regents not to ban the showing of the film, *The Miracle*. . . Farmers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, meeting in the eastern division convention of the Farmers Union, called for "peace and parity, the two essentials for the family-sized farm." . . More than 20,000 signatures of a petition urging freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert were sent to President Truman by the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress.

For the second time in recent months, Sen. Pat McCarran, author of the police state law which bears his name, tried to block contempt citations and prosecution for some of the nation's biggest operators of organized gambling and vice. . . Editor & Publisher, organ of the newspaper industry, condemned the Newsdealer Association efforts to restrict Daily Worker sales, and reaffirmed the right of the paper to publish and circulate freely.

Joe McCarthy's Praise

Fifty Klu Kluxer gangsters used heavy sticks and a gun butt to beat Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, Negro mother, in her Whiteville, N.C. home. The New York Jewish Daily Forward had to run a retraction of one of its anti-Soviet stories, when the subject of the story, Mordecai Namir, head of the Israeli labor federation, Histadruth, cabled the statement that he had only "praise and gratitude" for the Soviet government's aid in his search for his aged mother.



SEN. MCCARTHY

The National Labor Conference for Peace voted support for the People's Peace Lobby in Washington, March 1. . . Sen. Joseph F. McCarthy (R-Wisc) well-known tax-evader and witch-hunter, applauded the freeing of top Nazis as "extremely wise." . . Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Japan investigating the courts martial of 39 Negroes enlisted men and officers, cabled home that there is no doubt but that there was jimcrow bias in the cases.

The U. S. Immigration Service arrested 83 Chinese residents in three Brooklyn raids. . . Legislative aides of Gov. Herman Tambo of Georgia introduced a bill which would end public schooling and turn the schools over to private enterprises if courts should rule that Negro students must be admitted to classrooms hitherto restricted to whites only.

Dodge Workers Rap Methods Of Wage-Price Freeze Board

DETROIT.—Dodge Local 3 of the CIO Auto Workers Union at a recent membership meeting adopted a resolution against the way the wage-price freeze has been put into effect.

They demanded firing of the whole wage-price stabilization board. The local has a membership meeting of some 30,000 members and is the second largest local in the UAW-CIO.

The resolution was brought into the meeting by the local PAC com-

mittee. The discussion on the entire issue of freezing wages and freezing prices at the present level was sharply scored by the rank and file workers in the discussion.

The immediate response of the Dodge unionists was in sharp contrast to UAW president Walter Reuther and his International Executive Board who while in session this week here have so far made no protest of any kind but are reported "studying" the situation.

Martinsville Spurs Fight

(Continued from Page 3)
against the colored people of the Far East. "This is a real danger signal for the life and welfare of 15,000,000 Negro people in America," Benjamin Davis and Pettis Perry of the National Negro Work Commission of the Communist Party declared.

They said President Truman's re-

fusal to intervene amounted to an announcement of the government's "assumption of the role of the lynch-mob."

From the Communist Party's national committee came a call for white workers in trade unions to join the Negro people against the "mass murder now being organized in the Pentagon and State Department and by Truman."

FROM William Patterson whose Civil Rights Congress was in the forefront of the fight to save the lives of the seven innocent men came a warning that "this legal lynching is a signal to the Ku Klux Klan and all fascist-minded elements that 1951 will be open season for Negro baiting and hunting. . . . Stop this new mounting wave of American fascist terror now."

In Richmond, Va., where the men were dragged to the deaths in the state penitentiary, the burning death smell filled the nostrils of the people. The horror of the mass executions spread through the South.

Only Gov. John Battle, and the Negro-hating federal and state judges who had turned down every appeal to spare the lives of the men were unmoved. They said nothing. They left it to the newspapers in Richmond and the South to applaud the executions.

But the Negro people in Richmond, who for the first time in years had moved together against the South's slavemasters, were still moving. Nine hundred of them, joined by a number of whites, had conducted a mass prayer meeting for the men and then proceeded along Richmond's main street to the state capitol to complete their prayers. They wore mourning wreaths on their arms and bore floral wreaths in their hands.

THEIR procession came four days after 500 civil rights fighters from almost every part of the nation drove through icy roads in a caravan to the South that made history. It was the Underground Railway—1951 version. It was the

spirit of the Abolitionists, standing before the Dixiecrat slavers.

Another caravan came to Washington, as well, to establish a vigil before the White House. President Truman, however, sent word that he was "familiar" with the case, but that he wasn't seeing anybody about it. Lawyers appeared before Supreme Court Chief Justice Vinson, Truman's Dixiecrat appointee, and Justice Harold Burton, Truman's Republican appointee. The two brushed aside all appeals.

Only the people responded to the growing appeals to save the men. Leaflets by the thousands and hundreds of thousands were spread in every major city in the country. They were soon followed by an avalanche of telegrams and phone calls on the White House and governor's office in Richmond.

It was not the people who failed to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. They jumped in with all their might when they learned what was to be done to the men. The 70 other Negro victims of Truman's white supremacy policies are now counting on more of the people to prevent their death and imprisonment.

Trenton 6

(Continued from Page 3)

nounced also that they will apply for a change of venue, moving the trial from the biased atmosphere of Trenton. If this fails, the defense will seek a "foreign jury," drawn from one addition county to the present Mercer County jurisdiction.

Despite the legal alertness of the defense, it was clear to observers familiar with such cases, that the odds favoring the eventual electrocution of these men could be cut down only by a mass movement which would put the world spotlight on Trenton's Mercer County Courthouse.

Defense counsel, in addition to Hays and Pelletiere, are, Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, chief counsel; J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark; former Judge Frank S. Katzenbach and Clifford R. Moore, both of Trenton.

Brooklyn
DON'T BE a bedbug! Crawl out and creep over to our Party. You'll meet more, more creeps. Dancing, entertainment and eating. Free food! Seriously speaking. Donation 75 cents. Boca Park LYL, 4222-13th Ave. 8:30 p.m.—F. S. Arch Paroh just left town!

Manhattan
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, educator and outstanding literary critic, will discuss "The Negro in American Literature Today," including such outstanding contemporary writers as Shirley Graham, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, and Jesse B. Semple. ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (B'way). Discussion and social. Subs. 75c. MOSES MILLER speaks: "Israel at the Crossroads," at ALP, 62 Second Ave. Sunday, Feb. 11 at 8:15. Subs. 35c. SALUTE TO NEGRO History Week. Negro, Jewish, Chinese Song and Dance Brotherhood Festival at Peoples Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, 3:00 p.m. Artists: Al Moss, Edith Segal, Charles Riley, Chao-li Chi, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvera, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at Peoples Drama Theatre. GR 5-3838 and Bookstores. Tickets going fast, hurry. JEFFERSON SCHOOL starts a weekly program dedicated to Negro Peoples and their History, with a Film and Cantata on the History and Culture of the Negro People, at 8, Sunday, Feb. 11.

Brooklyn
BANQUET in behalf of L'Unita del Popolo, tendered by Garibaldi Society, TWO, Lodge 2613 at 2075-88th Street, Brooklyn. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 2 p.m. Entertainment and honored guests. Donation \$2. HAVE a great time at ALP Smorgasbord Party. Les Pines will head a sparkling revue. Dancing. 1190 St. John's Place (cor. Albany Ave.) Sunday, Feb. 11, 8:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.50.

Coming
SHOLOKOV will be the author discussed by Dr. Dorothy Brewster on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1. MARRIAGE and Family Life, will be discussed by Mark Tarall, Monday, Feb. 12 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1. 8:30 p.m.

RATES:
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
3 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
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Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

What War Tax Will Cost You

(Continued from Page 4)

ed by Snyder is expected to raise \$4 billion in additional taxes on personal incomes, \$3 billion in higher corporation taxes, and \$3 billion in excise taxes.

The heaviest burden falls on the groups with annual incomes of \$5,000 or less. The increases on them are roughly 20 percent. Snyder is going easy in taxing profits because the Administration says that would "reduce incentives."

But corporation profits reached the staggering figure of an annual rate of \$48 billion in the last quarter of 1950 and may well rise to \$58 billion in 1951. Obviously profits constitute the most promising source of federal revenues.

Here is how it can be done. Taxes on corporations now take only \$20 billion a year, leaving them \$28 billion in profits. The same rate would leave them \$38 billion in 1951 if profits rise as many expect to \$58 billion.

Truman wants \$16.5 billion. Take this from the \$38 billion and the corporations would still have \$21.5 billion in profits after taxes which is as much as they got in the peak profit years of World War II, the best in their history up till that time.

"It's their war," Joe Doakes might say, "let them pay for it."

PEACE... OR WAR the great debate

a symposium at TOWN HALL
113 West 43rd Street
SUN. FEB. 11th, 7:45 p.m.

Moderator:
PROF. JOHN J. DEBOER
U. of Ill. Nat. Chairman ASP

Speakers:
DR. MARK A. DAWBER
Ex-Sec., Home Missions Council of No. America

PROF. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
Howard University; Author

REV. JOHN PAUL JONES
Union Church of Bay Ridge

DR. PHILIP MORRISON
Cornell University; Physicist

HON. HERBERT PELL
Former Congressman, ex-Minister Portugal and Hungary

Dr. RANDOLPH C. SAILER
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a new play by PAUL PETERS
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Maxwell Glanville Taylor Howard
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Directed by GENE FRANKEL
Eves. 8:45 exc. Mon. \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40
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212 Eldridge St. (F Train to 2nd Ave.)
RESERVATIONS GR 5-3838
Tickets also at Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St.
Special rates for theatre parties

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
Evening performances Sun. and Mon.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY EVE 8:45
Lincoln's Birthday 2:40 p. m.
Special Young People's matinee
all seats 60 cents

Salute to
Negro History Week
**BROTHERHOOD
FESTIVAL**

SONG AND DANCES OF
THE NEGRO, JEWISH AND
CHINESE PEOPLE

Participating Artists
AL MOSS
EDITH SEGAL CHAO-LI CHI
CHAS. RILEY MORT FREEMAN
FRANK SILVERA
Master of Ceremonies

SUNDAY AFTERNOON,
February 11th, at 3
PEOPLE'S DRAMA THEATRE
212 Eldridge St., New York City
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SUBSCRIPTION \$1.20
Tickets at Peoples Drama Theatre,
GR 5-3838 and Bookstores

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HOOTENANNY

Featuring: Al-Ye Trio, Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Frank Lopez, Rev. Gary Davis, Charles Riley, Bob Claiborne, Bill Robinson, Rector Bailey, more. Dancing too. Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved), \$1.20 at door, available at Bookshops, and Peoples Artists, 106 East 14th Street, GR 7-4818.

Sat., Feb. 23rd, 8:30

American Premiere of a
PEACE CANTATA
by HANNS EISLER

plus an outstanding program of
Peace Songs. Performed by the
Unity Chorus at our
ANNUAL DANCE

Sat. February 17th — 8:30 p.m.
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THE LOWER DEPTH
and
Crime & Punishment

IRVING PL. Near 94th St. GR 5-8975

what's on
SATURDAY

Manhattan
THIS IS IT! After weeks of planning and preparation the combined forces of 2 ALP Clubs (4th and 6th AD's) are presenting a program you can't afford to miss! Two large club rooms have been newly decorated for this event. Look at this line-up: movies—continuous showing of John Howard Lawson's great Hollywood film "Blockade" plus that great short, "The Hollywood Ten." Dancing continuous in large spacious pleasantly lighted ballroom. Candelite Cabaret, for quiet cozy conversation. Refreshments plus top entertainment featuring People's Artists. All proceeds go toward a gigantic Lower East Side Campaign to Fight the Remilitarization of Germany. Just grab the Ave 'B' bus at Kleins 14th St. and get off at 6th St. The address is 93 and 95 Avenue B. Festivities start at 8:30. Contribution \$1.

LINCOLN VETS Dance. See ad. tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop, Bookfair, and Vets Office, 23 W. 26 St. MU 3-5057.

SATURDAY NITE Film Club presents "TORMENT," "a brilliant study of sex, sadism and school of youth stepping into Manhood."—N.Y. Post. 111 W. 88 St. 3 showings beginning at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1 to members. Social all evening.

NEGRO HISTORY Week Dance and Cultural Program. Dance to best in pop and calypso. Hear music of Charlie Parker, Secor Young, Charlie Christian, Slam Stewart. Selections from poetry and literature of the Negro People. Saturday, Feb. 10, 107 W. 100 St. 8:30 p.m. Contribution 50 cents. Auspices, Student LYL.

SUPPORT the Fight to Free the Trenton Six and Willie McGee and avenge the lynching of the Martinsville Seven by coming to Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 55 W. 125 St., Saturday 8:30 p.m. Social and film showing. Donation .50 cents.

CELEBRATE NEGRO History Week with the Fur Club, Labor South League. Saturday, Feb. 10, 257 Seventh Ave. Puppet show, guest singer, refreshments, dancing. Subs. 75c—9 p.m. until 77. All are welcome.

MEET OR BRING Your Valentine to Unity Chorus' Studio Party. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. 106 E. 14 St., top floor. Contribution 75 cents.

JOIN IN NEGRO History Week Celebration at Harriet Tubman Memorial Auditorium, 330 Lenox Ave. Hear Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson, Mrs. Amy Millard, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and others. Contr. \$1.

Bronx
ANNUAL Lincoln-Douglass Dance. Entertainment, refreshments. Proceeds to Civil Rights Congress. Subs. 50 cents. (Free-lan TRA, 12301 Whitebridge, 330 (D Train to 205 St.)

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FIRST BRONX FILM SHOWING OF

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Saturday, February 10th

STARTS 8:45 P. M.

Social and Refreshments

FORDHAM AND KINGSBRIDGE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
1 East Fordham Road (Cor. Jerome Ave.)

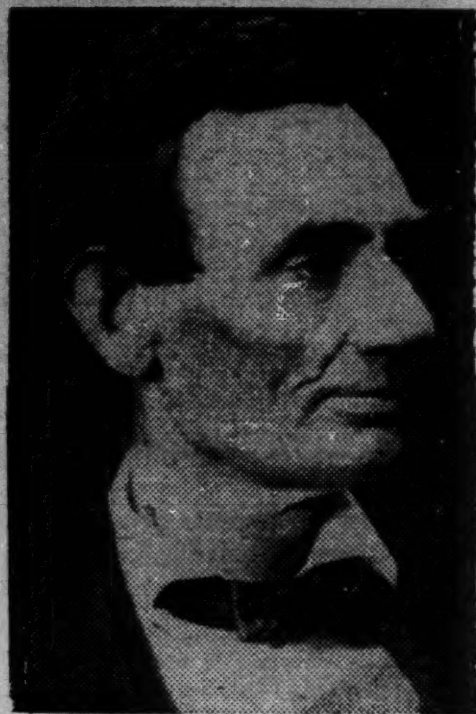
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PROTEST MARTINSVILLE — SAVE THE TRENTON SIX! LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MASS MEETING

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11 — 2 P. M. SHARP

Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark

Speakers: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN — Member of Communist Party Nat'l Committee

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL — Sister of one of the framed Trenton Six

Children's Nursery — Tickets 50c (incl. tax) — Auspices: New Jersey Communist Party

Witnesses Bare Pennsy Railroad Negligence in Jersey Holocaust

WOODBIDGE.—The twisted wreckage of the state's worst railroad disaster was still smouldering, with 82 dead, when the Pennsylvania R.R. Corp. began trying to fix the blame on the man who drove the train. In a deal that recalled last

State's aim: death. But the people can save the Six!

TRENTON. THE SIX NEGRO MEN sat at the side of the courtroom, hardly noticed by the judge. It wasn't their day. It was the State's day. They listened quietly as Prosecutor Mario Volpe intoned to every one of the panel members called for questioning as prospective jurors: "Are you prepared to render a verdict that would result in the execution of the defendants? Are you prepared . . . sentence . . . sentence of death?"

DEATH WAS THE WORD most frequently used by the State that day. For the State, the six Negroes at the side of the courtroom were marked for death because they hadn't committed the murder for which they were framed three years ago . . . and because, sustained by the support of millions throughout the world, they had stayed alive to fight a frameup which has bared jimcrow justice to its rotting bone.

THAT FIRST DAY, of the 19 prospective jurors questioned, two were Negroes. Both were challenged . . . by the State.

Of the 19, one referred to his membership in a union, the CIO Steelworkers Roebbling

local. He was challenged . . . by the State.

There were some, of course, whom the State didn't challenge. Mrs. Jane Stults, for example, who said her husband had been a bartender for swank Casa Lido—the nightclub which hired County Prosecutor Volpe as its private lawyer to defend it against charges of violating the state's anti-discrimination laws by refusing to serve Negroes. . . . The State didn't challenge her.

Or Marie Flannery, state employee who worked last year in the very courthouse where the Trenton Six were being tried again for a murder they didn't commit . . . who is related by marriage to both Capt. McBride and Officer Hutton of the Trenton police force . . . who said she had "never discussed the case, never," but who remarked casually: "I think they're guilty . . ." The State didn't challenge her.

Or Mrs. Gertrude Tweedale, whose husband is an executive in the lily-white engineering department of De Laval Turbine Co. and who admitted she has "some prejudice" against Negroes. . . . The State didn't challenge her, either.

ON PAGE 3 OF THE WORKER you will find the story of this week in Mercer County Courtroom, including the brazen refusal of Prosecutor Volpe to make public the fingerprint evidence and police blotter records that would add to the proof of the six men's innocence. It happened this week, but it isn't a new story.

On Dec. 16, 1949, Judge Charles Hutchinson had before him the demand of Civil Rights Congress attorneys that Volpe be forced to produce that evidence. It was that day—and on that demand—that Judge Hutchinson ordered the CRC attorneys out of the case.

Alive, the Trenton Six are human testaments to the most shocking frameup in Northern history. Sworn testimony and airtight evidence prove that none of the six was anywhere near the scene of the murder of William Horner Jan. 27, 1948. This is the record:

Collis English

was arrested on a minor motor vehicles charge—then held for murder after Public Safety Commissioner Duch issued orders for mass roundups of Negroes in the Horner case. Every minute of English's time was accounted for the day Horner was struck down in his store with a soda-pop bottle. At the very time the crime was committed, Collis English was cashing his Navy disability check.

Ralph Cooper

was signing for a special delivery package, far from the scene of the crime, when William Horner was attacked. The mailman testified to that. Cooper was sentenced to death in spite of that fact.

James Thorpe

had his right arm amputated 10 days before the murder. He was still taking treatments when the crime was committed. No

witness described a one-armed man in the attack. Neighbors testified they saw Thorpe in front of his house all morning. But police forced him to sign a "confession" by threatening to beat his freshly-amputated arm-stump.

McKinley Forest

was at work at the Katzoff Market the morning William Horner was attacked. At the very time of the murder, he was making a bank deposit for his employer. Both the employer and the bank teller verified this fact. Forest was arrested when he came to the jail to visit his brother-in-law, Collis English. Former Judge F. S. Katzenbach says that when he first saw Forest in jail, the framed man was incoherent and obviously drugged.

MASS ACTION two years ago saved the lives of the Trenton Six. Mass action now can free them. Today—write or wire Gov. Alfred Driscoll, State House, Trenton, N. J. Tell him: drop the frameup indictments! Free the Six Now!

Horace Wilson

was proven by company records and eye-witnesses to have been at work at the Edward Dilatash Co. in Robbinsville, seven miles from Trenton, at the time of the attack on William Horner. A State witness, witness, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, later said he was convinced of Wilson's innocence.

John McKenzie

was, like McKinley Forest and Horace Wilson, at work at the time of the murder. Company records, a rabbi and the kosher butcher who employed him verified that. Sneered Prosecutor Volpe to the jurors about the rabbi and other Jewish or Negro witnesses: "Are you going to believe our policemen—or people like these?"

year's two wrecks on the Long Island Railroad—a subsidiary of Pennsylvania R.R.—Pennsy officials immediately rushed into print with charges that the engineer, Joseph H. Fitzsimmons, was going too fast.

Eyewitnesses refuted the charge. Irving W. Teeple of Leonardo, a Newark attorney, said:

"I heard the engineer throw on the brakes three times. He was doing his level best to hold her back." Fitzsimmons is a veteran of 33 years service.

Robert Thaler, of Pine Tree Lane, Fairhaven said he had notified Pennsy officials of an overheated journal box at the Newark station. Thaler said he had been dense smoke coming from the box before he got aboard the train.

Engineer Fitzsimmons, who had a spotless safety record, said there were no "slow" signals on the approach to the disaster point. "I applied the brakes before we got to the trestle but it was too late," Fitzsimmons said.

She trestle referred to was a temporary affair thrown up to divert traffic from nearby construction on the New Jersey Turnpike. It had been opened only four hours and 33 minutes before yesterday's disaster. A contributing factor, witnesses agreed, was overcrowding of the coaches—an old Pennsy habit.

Among the 83 known dead were George W. C. Carter and his nephew, Robert H. McCarter-Young, both of Rumson, N.J., both members of the multi-millionaire McCarter family, which controls

Public Service Corp., closely tied financially with the Pennsylvania RR. through J. P. Morgan & Co.

★ IRONICALLY, the McCarter family fortune and Public Service's 48-year history as the state's bus and public utility monopoly began in another fatal disaster in February, 1903, as the result of which seven board directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Co. were indicted for criminal manslaughter. Among those indicted at that time was Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In charge of the criminal action against Cassatt and the six other transportation tycoons was State Attorney General Thomas Nesbitt McCarter.

McCarter quashed the indictments. Three months later the North Jersey street railway charter was liquidated and given to a new transportation company — Public Service Corp.

President of the new Public Service Corporation—and controlling stockholder, with an investment of only \$33,334—was Attorney General Thomas Nesbitt McCarter.

The two McCarters who died in yesterday's Pennsy crash were the great grandson and great grand-nephew respectively of Thomas N. McCarter.

JERSEY FARMERS NIX WAR, DEMAND 'PEACE AND PARITY'

TRENTON.—Farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey spoke out this week for "peace and parity, the two essentials for the family-sized farm." The 100-odd delegates to the

Farmers Union eastern division convention in session here voted full support to a cease-fire in Korea and seating of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations.

They cheered Fred Stover, Iowa Farmers Union president, when he declared: "Peace is no longer subversive in the eyes of the people of the Midwest . . . they are ready to join the peace forces of the world."

Blasting the "summer soldiers sunshine patriots" as cold war salesmen, Stover said: "Spy fever and war chills are good for business."

He outlined a six-point program for peace:

1. Take our troops out of Korea;
2. Seat China in the UN;
3. Return Formosa "because Formosa is stolen property";
4. Curb monopoly;
5. Pull up the roots of world cartels;
6. Establish full democracy, po-

litical, social and economic, which means full justice and world peace.

Stover spoke at the evening banquet which wound up the one-day session. The farm leader's reception was in vivid contrast to the frosty silence that greeted John A. Baker, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. Baker said that the Brannan Plan and other advances for the small farmer have been tabled because of "aggression of foreign dictatorships . . . Red imperialist dictatorships."

Dead silence followed.

Classified Ad

ATTRACTIVE ROOM for rent with progressive family in Newark. Phone Mitchell 3-1277 or write Box A, New Jersey Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK:

Sojourner Truth's Spirit Lives In Detroit's Struggles of Today

By Catherine Fletcher

DETROIT. — On the Campus Martius across from City Hall, is a monument to the soldiers and sailors who fought in the war against slavery. It is not a bright and shining monument. Rain, sleet and snow of many years have dulled its finish. And you can plainly see that it has been indecently neglected.

So a person might pass there often without realizing that one of the figures on this monument is a statue in honor of Sojourner Truth, abolitionist, underground railroad leader, fighter for the rights of women, friend of Frederick Douglass, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Lucretia Mott.

But there the slim figure sits, arms outstretched, as if to embrace the exploited of the world.

If Sojourner Truth were alive today, what would she think of the conditions of her people in this city? The city where she helped so many freedom-loving people escape slavery into Canada?

What would she say to the Negro women whose sons are sent to war, but who are denied employment in the city's shops and factories, forced to take the underpaid, back-breaking domestic work — when they can get that?

To the thousands of her people who pass there daily, rushing home to the crowded, unsafe, and unsanitary ghettos? To the unemployed, whose numbers are increasing daily, especially among her people? To the older people, the sick, unable to work, who on any kind of flimsy excuse are refused welfare aid.

To the young men, women, older men, any Negro citizen, for that matter, who have no rights as far as the police department is concerned, for police brutality has become the order of the day and is nurtured and condoned by a ruthless city administration?

We know what she would do—we know what she would say. She would do as she did in 1827 when she changed her name from "Isabella" to "Sojourner Truth," as typifying what she intended to do with the remainder of her life—after 30 years of torturous enslavement—travel, speaking, and spreading the truth to all men.

Sojourner Truth had known all the horrors and cruelties of slavery. As a small child in Ulster County, New York, where she was born about 1797, her flesh had been torn by the whip and she carried the scars inflicted in these sadistic beatings to her grave.

On July 4, 1827, the time set for her to receive her free papers and also the year when New York abolished slavery, the slaveowner refused to grant it. For 30 years she had been living for this day, and she was not to be denied. The next morning, taking the rising sun as guide, she escaped.

It was not until 1858 that Sojourner Truth came to Michigan. But before she came here she had more than two ordinary lifetimes. The first, the 30 years of enslavement. The second began in 1827 when she took her freedom—



THESE ARE THE people who hold the key to peace. The solidarity of Negro and white workers is one of the aims of the commemoration of Negro History Week.

through 1843, when she gave up domestic work in New York City and set out with 25 cents traveling, talking with people everywhere, campaigning against the slave system.

She had been one of the first to appeal to the courts for the protection of her rights, waging a successful battle for the return of her son, the only one of her children not to be sold into slavery, who had been kidnapped from New York and taken to Alabama in violation of the New York laws.

In 1851 she attended and spoke at a Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio, and had become a leader in the suffrage movement.

In Washington she fought and won a battle to end the jimcrow streetcar system. Appalled at the living conditions of her people in that capital city, and contrasting those conditions with the huge, pillared, imposing government buildings, she said to a friend:

"We helped to pay the cost (of these fine buildings). We have been a source of wealth to this republic. Our labor supplied the country with cotton. Beneath a burning southern sun we have toiled in the canebrake and the rice swamps, urged on by the

merciless driver's lash—earning millions of money. Our nerves and sinews, our hearts and blood have been sacrificed on the altar of the nation's avarice. Our unpaid labor has been a stepping stone to its success. Some of its dividends must surely be ours." (Sojourner Truth, Book of Life, pp. 196-197, Tittus).

When this great leader came to Michigan she was no longer a young woman. But she brought the same energy and enthusiasm to the underground movement here. Detroit was the springboard of the railroad and she assisted hundreds of her people across the Mason-Dixon line through Indiana and Michigan and then to safety.

In Detroit, during the Civil War, she visited the soldiers at Fort Pollock, then on Jefferson Avenue, talking with them, encouraging them, singing with them in the jimcrowed barracks. After the Civil War she continued her travels and everywhere she went she saw that emancipation had not meant freedom for her people and she campaigned now for full and equal rights.

Over 80 now, Sojourner Truth settled in Battle Creek and it became her final home. She is buried in Oak Hill cemetery there.

Michigan (Sunday, Feb. 4), has 200 subscriptions with 800 more to go.

On Sunday, Feb. 11, another city-wide mobilization will be held on Detroit's West Side when Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of the Daily Worker, will address the sub-getters before they start out for renewals.

On Sunday, Feb. 25, the final mobilization will be made with the prospect of over 100 people turning out to complete the quota of 1,000 subs.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Reuther Fears Rising UAW Peace Feeling

By William Allan

DETROIT.—How does UAW president Walter Reuther handle the life and death question of war or peace in his pre-convention report, now in the hands of one million auto workers?

He handles it the same way the U. S. State Department does, claiming that the "source" of the war danger is "Soviet aggression." He then goes on to describe how to halt this "aggression" by military means wherever it raises its "ugly head."

But alert to the rising peace sentiment of the auto workers, he ties in a proposal for a widespread campaign of peace propaganda with the bombers because as he says, "the struggle is essentially a struggle for men's minds, their hearts and their loyalties."

Wall Street is not the source of the war danger if one reads Reuther's report. He presents the nation as being a classless society, in which C. E. Wilson, Henry Ford, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Truman, the KKK lynchers and their victims, the poor farmers, the oppressed Negro people are all "equal" members of a national unity front representing "our freedom and our democratic way of life."

This is the same "democratic way of life" which recently released 22 Nazi murderers while sending to their deaths innocent

Negro workers in Richmond, Va. And this is the "way of life" that Reuther insists the peoples of the world pledge their loyalty to.

Hence when the Korean people pledge loyalty to their own nation's independence and refuse to donate their minds, their hearts and their loyalties to Reuther's "classless American society," then according to Reuther these Koreans must get "our" double dose of military bombs plus peace propaganda because "they are puppets of Soviet aggression."

This "classless" concept of America by Reuther gets a further workout when he says in his report, "the UAW-CIO has dedicated itself to the task of mobilizing the material as well as the spiritual resources of America to assure that we have the strength to meet both the threat of Communist aggression on the battlefield, and the challenge of poverty. . . ."

Imagine, one union, under one Reuther is going to mobilize the material resources of monopolistic capital of America when the Truman-Wall Street gang won't even "trust" their labor misleaders to head up a single government department or agency, which are all manned by Wall Street operators or their military pals!

An example of how Reuther's bombast is merely a paper tiger is what is happening in life to his trillion dollar plan for the next 100 years. It is given two sentences in his report which read, "recently I submitted a proposal to President Truman calling for a 'total peace offensive'." He doesn't repeat the plan or tell his membership if Truman even condescended to answer.

Two Weeks to Wind Up Sub Drive

DETROIT.—The first city-wide mobilization of readers of The Michigan Worker to canvass for subscriptions netted 50 subs. Planned for every day this week are visits with shop workers after work and housewives during the day.

Many of those visited said to return when they get paid.

Bitter winter weather did not stop the sub-seekers who concentrated in Detroit's lower East Side. Many of the sub-getters still have to report.

Hear **JOE STAROBIN** talk on **Europe and U.S.S.R.**

Foreign Editor Daily Worker

Negro History Drama on Stage

2705 JOY ROAD at SPAGHETTI DINNER Sat. February 10 — 8 P. M.

ADM. DONATION \$1.25

Strike at K-F Wins Rehiring of Negro

WILLOW RUN, Mich.—Eight thousand members of the UAW-CIO at the Kaiser-Frazer plant here, on strike for 15 days demanding the company rescind the firing of a Negro worker, were reported ready to return to work as the company agreed to cancel the firing.

H. Robinson, the Negro worker,

had taken a poke at an anti-union foreman whose reputation for riding workers was known all over the plant. He had been the cause of many workers being transferred out of his department, the firing of others and was known for pushing workers on the job.

The union demanded that the foreman be fired and the worker be returned to work with back

pay. The company refused. A strike vote was taken, 7 to 1. Many of the workers are Southern white workers who took an unequivocal stand that their Negro fellow unionist had to be supported. The foreman is a white Southerner. The foreman's firing has been handed over to an arbitrator, but the worker returns.

Meet Tom Dennis, A New Type of Political Leader

DETROIT.—The top two or three officers in the Republican or Democratic Parties are usually judges or lawyers, independently rich, past middle age, and invariably white.

That is how it must be in the twin parties of war and juncrow.

They are afraid of honesty, of fighting leadership, of anyone or anything that is alive. They are afraid of anyone who has suffered from hunger or cold or back-breaking speed-up, or any of the thousand other things workers suffer from under capitalism.

They are especially afraid of the Negro working class. They are afraid of the rising wave of militancy that sweeps across the country, like a fresh breeze of freedom coming up from the ever more and more strongly tortured but struggling Negro people of the black belt of the South.

That is why it is so revealing, when you meet Tom Dennis, 32-year-old Negro auto worker and veteran of the war against fascism, who is the full-time organizational secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan. For Tom comes from one of the most exploited sections of the people, the Negro working class, the auto workers, where he was hardened and grew strong in the struggle against speed-up, for wage increases, against juncrow, and for all the other needs of the auto workers, Negro and white.

TOM'S JOB is one of the two most important posts in the Communist Party of Michigan. He is the one who sees to it that the decisions of the state committee and state convention of his Party are executed.

And that means that he gives leadership to all the workers, Negro and white, men and women, in the life and death struggle for peace, civil rights and security.

What kind of man is this Tom Dennis? Who is he, and why?

As we said, he is a worker and a Negro. For seven years of his life he sold newspapers in the cold dark mornings. He grew up in Ypsilanti, where the restaurants are juncrow. So are the soda fountains and housing.

And so was the one show, until Tom, while still in his teens, led the fight against segregation in seating.

"I just wouldn't sit in the part of the show they had reserved for Negroes," Tom said.

There were other beginnings. Other sparks that grew until the flame was lit. Like when he told his teacher in grade school that she consistently sent him to the farthest corner from the school when he was in the safety patrol because he was a Negro.

THERE WAS THE TIME he stopped his car to watch a fire in downtown Ypsilanti, as did many other drivers. A cop named Ogles throve ("I'll never forget him name or his face," Tom said) told him to "move on, fast!" as only a cop can do. Tom hesitated a moment because he didn't like the way the order was delivered. So the six-foot

Testimonial Feb. 17 To Honor Mrs. Cash

DETROIT.—A testimonial dinner for one of this city's finest and old time progressives, Mrs. Anna Cash will be held Saturday, Feb. 17, at 8 p.m. at the Downtown Tenants Council headquarters, Hastings and Brewster.

Mrs. Cash has been active in the labor and progressive movements for 25 years. She helped in the building of the Unemployed Councils, the International Labor Defense, the building of the CIO and has been a devoted builder of the workers' press, the Daily Worker and Michigan Worker.

Admission to the dinner will be a donation of \$1.

cop slapped Tom across the face.

"I was sixteen at the time," Dennis recalled. "I didn't know what to do. I couldn't hit this big cop. I was shocked and hurt because there seemed to be nothing I could do at the time and because I couldn't understand why he acted that way."

A short time later, Tom helped organize a youth committee of the NAACP and became its president.

He later came in contact with the fighting program of the Young Communist League for the rights of the working class and the Negro people and joined the YCL.

BEFORE Tom joined the YCL, he worked at the Ford Foundry. He felt in his own flesh the speed-up, the exploitation, the choking lack of air, the heat, the exhaustion at the end of the day. Tom learned from his own experience that the way to win gains was through the unity of the Negro and white workers, fighting the company and fighting hard. Later, he worked at the Bomber Plant at Willow Run where he developed as a leader of all the workers, Negro and white, in the fight against speed-up and for higher wages, and for upgrading and Negro rights. For five years, Tom went to college trying to become an engineer besides working a full shift in a plant. But he never finished college due to the grinding pressure of capitalism.

And Tom Dennis is recognized and honored by his Party as one of the most valuable men they have. He was one of the two secretaries of the recent national convention of the Communist Party. The other secretary was Bernadette Doyle, the woman Communist who received more than 600,000 votes in a California school board election.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

THE DETROIT NEWS reports that Richard Frankenstein and Mel Bishop, known here to have had connections at one time with the UAW-CIO, have opened a labor relations office on Livernois Ave., Detroit. Frankenstein of course has been practicing this profession for some years, getting his first open job for the Allen Industries.

Bishop is best known for his beating up of a twice wounded World War II vet, Bob Stone, some years ago. Bishop owes his association in the UAW to Walter Reuther who brought him here back in the early thirties. Bishop used to drive the sound car from which Reuther made speeches.

Norman Matthews, present UAW East Side Regional Director who is reported "moving up" will take a job on pensions and radio work for the union. Bad health is the reason. His successor is reported to be "Big Ed" Bartlebert who used to be president of Dodge 3, till he went along last year with the ending of the 100-day Chrysler strike by Reuther.

While the Civil Rights Congress here was desperately seeking delegates to go to Richmond, to demand from Gov. Battles that the Martinsville Seven shall not die, William Oliver, co-chairman of the UAW's Fair Employment Practices Committee was sending out letters attacking the CRC.

To cover up Reuther's tracks Oliver wrote to locals claiming that the UAW International Executive Board supported the NAACP's campaign to save the Martinsville Seven. That was the first time anyone even knew that the Board had done so. Not a single newspaper was ever told that.

When Gov. Battles needed to have every ounce of pressure placed on him, a public request to the union rank and file by Reuther would have opened up the floodgates of protest to Battles and President Truman. It never came and everyone knows what happened. This is the Reuther who talked at the CIO convention in Chicago on Negro rights saying, "Deeds not words." Yet he did the deed alright.

It's rumored that Rev. Horace White whom the Detroit News loves to quote as "its spokesman among the Negro people" is being considered by the City Hall clique as candidate for City Council this fall.

Soldier's Mother Denied Welfare



ECORSE.—Mrs. Matilda Gonzales (above) of 4553 Seventh St., knows what a war program means. She is the mother of two sons, one Lupe, 27, suffers from a serious lung condition. The other, Alfred, 23, was inducted into the Army last October.

Alfred, who was employed at the Great Lakes Steel Co. for the past four years, was the family's sole support. Despite his need at home he was drafted.

His mother has not received an allotment check since he left. For the last three months Mrs. Gonzales has "lived" on what help she could get from friends and neighbors. When the above picture was taken, she was out of coal, food, and needed money to pay rent.

She has been refused welfare aid. She was told by the Ecorse Welfare officials to go home and wait for an allotment check from the Army. Up to last week, she got no aid from the CIO Steel Workers local of which her son is a member.

Mrs. Gonzales said that the Army should send her some money or send her son home. The American Legion gave her \$10. The son who is at home and suffering from a lung condition needs medical attention.

Ruling Hits Covenants

DETROIT.—Advocates of "white only" neighborhoods got a resounding slap in Circuit Court here when Judge Frank B. Ferguson set a Michigan precedent by refusing to enforce a covenant against sale of property to a Negro family.

A "damage suit" was brought by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Phillips against Mr. and Mrs. Faris Knaff. The Phillips "damage suit" charged that the Knaffs sold property to a Negro family last March in violation of a local agreement.

The agreement is the well known Ku Klux Klan inspired restricted covenant that seeks to restrict property to "members of the Caucasian race." This action the Phillips claimed "depreciated" their property by \$5,000.

Judge Ferguson dismissed the suit, saying that while the courts enforced such covenants prior to 1948, the precedent nullified by the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1948 which said that such covenants could be entered but not enforced.

This is the first time in Michigan that restricted covenants got slapped down.

HERE'S A TEST FOR GOSSER; WILL HE ACT?

TOLEDO.—Memo to UAW vice president Richard T. Gosser, who is also a member of the International UAW FEPC Committee: what do you propose doing about the following cases of discrimination in your own home district of Toledo?

At Willys, the shop committee recently deprived Negro women of their jobs in Dept. 263. This department is in the Station Wagon Assembly and piece-work rate runs to \$2.13 per hour. Four Negro women were assigned a few weeks to piece-work jobs here by the Willys management.

When they reported for work, a few people forced a walkout.

The Shop Committee then stepped in. Instead of disciplining those who had broken union rules, the Shop Committee placed the four Negro women in other departments. Which? The non-production day rate departments which resulted in pay cuts for them of 50 cents to 70 cents per hour.

At Devilbiss "whites only" has been the hiring policy which even World War II couldn't shake. This shop of 1,000 workers is lily white, employing no Negro workers.

At Champion Spark Plug Negro workers are hired for sweeper jobs and "hot" jobs in Dept. 1 where heated steel bars are drawn. But the company has refused to upgrade Negro workers to any other department. When Negro workers apply for upgrading the company tacks on a special "qualification" that is "ability to get along" with other workers. Then the application is rejected. This practice has gone unchallenged by the Gosser's union leadership.

Since the firing of Reuben Harper over a year ago the UAW Regional Organizing staff has been lily white, without a single Negro organizer.

Eighty-five delegates represented the Toledo UAW at the last International convention. But not one Negro union member was there as an official delegate.

Negro representation in the lower levels of union leadership is almost non-existent. Out of 330-350 UAW shop committeemen here there are but five or six Negroes. There are no Negro committeemen in any of the major UAW shops. What do you intend to do about this, brother Gosser?

The Lt. Gilbert Case: Story of All Negroes In Armed Forces

By John Pittman

The story of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., young Negro officer of York, Pa., is the story of Negroes in the U. S. armed forces today. Young Gilbert, framed and court-martialed by white senior officers of the 25th Infantry Division, of which his own 24th Infantry Regiment was a part, was sentenced to death. A mass campaign forced a rehearing on his case. And President Truman finally commuted the sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

But Lt. Gilbert courageously continues to assert his innocence, and to fight for full freedom. "Even with him (President Truman) whom I placed all my faith in, I have not found justice," he wrote the Civil Rights Congress, which entered a brief on his behalf and helped to mobilize the campaign to free him. "I must continue to appeal as all small men do when confronted with matters beyond their sphere to organizations or persons powerful enough at least to be heard, to help them find justice if such a thing exists for us."

For Lt. Gilbert, the fight goes on. He defies the lynch-verdict of the court martial, which was affirmed by the top brass and the President himself. Clearly, Lt. Gilbert's fight for his personal freedom coincides with the fight of all the people of the United States for the preservation of their liberties.

SO IT IS with all the other Negroes in the armed forces. Their fight for full equality is a fight for democracy, and as such, generates and joins democratic currents among all the people, currents that stem from the trade unions as well as from other sections of the people, currents which fight for peace as well as democratic rights.

That Lt. Gilbert's fight is not unusual is attested to by a recent announcement of Pentagon officials. These officials declared that they have up for review some 50 court martial cases involving Negro GIs, and "believe" there is one case involving a white GI. This announcement coincided with the execution of the Martinsville Seven, bringing to 52 the number of Negroes executed on charges of "rape" by the State of Virginia since 1908, which in the same time has never executed a white man on the same charge. This announcement showed that the unequal, jimcrow treatment of Negro civilians is carried over into the armed forces.

Fact of the matter is that Negroes have had to fight for the right to fight in the armies of the United States throughout the entire history of this country. But the fight for this right, and the fight for equality of treatment in the U. S. armed forces, has made greatest headway during the great just and democratic wars of the United States, when there existed among the people an upsurge for the extension of democracy.

Thus, during the wars of the American Revolution, against the slaveholders' bid for hemispheric domination, and against German fascism's attempt to conquer the world, the integration of Negroes in the armed forces attained high levels. Whereas, during the unjust, aggressive, imperialist wars were accompanied by mounting attacks on the Negro people at home; while, on the other hand, the Negro people made their greatest advances toward citizenship during the periods of the just, democratic wars of defense of the country.

These facts, drawn from the

history and experience of the Negro people as well as from present-day events, forecast the future of Negro soldiers in the current billionaires' war against the Asian people. It is probable that the top brass, conforming to the billionaires' over-all political strategy in relation to the Negro people, will make certain formal motions toward integration for tactical reasons. But they will continue the segregated discriminatory status of Negro troops as an essential element of their racist, imperialist war against the Asian peoples. Freedom for the Negro people, full democratic status for Negro soldiers, can only be won today through the struggle for peace.



LT. GILBERT

The War-Makers 'Honor' Negro History Week

By Benjamin J. Davis

The Wall Street monopolists and their faithful lackey, Pres. Truman, "honored" Negro History Week by committing the most barbarous crime against the Negro people in the modern history of the country—the mass murder of the seven innocent Martinsville youths.

This had just been preceded by the cold-blooded police lynching and robbery of the Negro veteran John Derrick, on the streets of Harlem.

The real honor to the Negro people during this month of annual observance of Negro History came, not from the war-mad government of the United States, but from the peace-loving governments and peoples of the Socialist Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and from the new People's Republic of China, led by Mao Tse-tung.

From the Soviet Union, China, and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe came cablegrams to America supporting the Negro people and their allies in the nation-wide demand to save the lives of the martyred Martinsville seven.

THE WORKER honors Negro History Week by making its local week-end "Worker" edition the "New York-Harlem" edition in order to strengthen its long brilliant and unique leadership for Negro liberation.

It is not accidental that the first victims of the Truman-proclaimed "national emergency" are the railroad workers and the Negro people. For together they are the foundation of struggles of the American people for peace and democracy.

The young Martinsville Negroes are martyrs to the lunatic drive of Wall Street and Truman toward another world war and fascism.

They are victims of Wall Street's monstrous aggression against the people of Korea and China. They were murdered in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people—especially in the deep South—where they are fighting with heroic courage for freedom,

democracy and peace. But this attempt will fail. The white ruling class and its poll tax governments in the South have lost their human instincts.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (above) served six years as Councilman of the City of New York and in that capacity was known as the tribune of the workers and the Negro people. As a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Davis led in formulating the Party's position on the Negro question following the rejection of Earl Browder's pro-capitalist policies.

A native Georgian, Davis attended school there and obtained a law degree from the Harvard Law School. It was while defending Angelo Herndon, the young Negro Communist charged in 1932 with "insurrection" for having organized the unemployed of Atlanta, that Davis became a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties assigned to him as a National Committee member, Davis also serves as the chairman of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

He is one of the 11 Communist leaders who face 10 years in jail on the framed charge of "conspiracy."

Peace Is on Trial In Pittsburgh

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—I almost imagined that I was watching the madhouse scene in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as I heard Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's star witness, screaming from the witness stand in the "sedition" trial.

The screaming has gone on every day since the judge took the stand as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "Communism" and "socialism" and "war" and "peace."

One cannot tell how far this wild, disorderly behavior is calculated. But it fits into the fascist framework of this prosecution of Steve Nelson, the Spanish war hero, who is chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and of Andy Onda, veteran Communist organizer in the steel and coal towns, and of James Dolsen, The Worker's correspondent.

All three were arrested last summer when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops. In so doing they were threatening the profits of the Mellons and the U. S. Steel magnates and the other big war industry lords who run Pittsburgh.

MUSMANNO is trying to make it impossible for defense counsel to object to the utterly illegal conduct of the prosecution.

The slightest objection, is likely



STEVE NELSON

to set Musmanno screaming from the witness stand. This Judge of the Court of Common Pleas isn't presiding at this trial. He is testifying only as the prosecution's chief "expert," and as the amateur cop, who raided the Communist Party headquarters last summer. But he begins ranting at the defense attorneys whether he is asked a question or not.

He doesn't merely call defense attorney John T. McTernan a "liar," a "fabricator" and a "prevaricator" and a "week-end guest" from Los Angeles, who has no right to tell Musmanno what to do.

He screams these epithets, while his body shakes with rage. And he goes into another frenzy when the tall, dignified defense attorney asks the trial judge to please "keep" order in the court.

ANOTHER BURST of screams follows when McTernan pleads with the Trial judge to instruct the witness to speak only in answer to questions.

And Musmanno roars again that he doesn't need any lawyer from Los Angeles to tell him how to behave when McTernan remarks that "it is difficult to know who is running this court."

Trial Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who once compared Stalin to Hitler in remarks from the bench before this trial began, lets his brother Common Pleas judge have on for minutes on end.

Eventually, however, he has to restore order in the court. And the trial record once quotes him as telling Musmanno "Judge, be quiet."

MUSMANNO's "evidence" against the defendants is as irrational as his courtroom behavior.

This provocateur judge says the defendants are guilty of a "seditious" plot to "overthrow" the Government of the State of Pennsylvania because they sold books that—

- Called for peace in Korea;
- Denounced Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia;

- Praised Socialism in general;
- Praised Socialism in the Soviet Union in particular;

- Allegedly advocated "force and violence" against the government through some of these books.

Musmanno's No. 1 exhibit against Nelson, Onda and Dolsen is the famous working class classic, the Communist Manifesto, which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in 1847.

Then follow Lenin's works and various recent Communist Party documents with emphasis on the Communist's support of peace. He reads brief quotations out of context to the jury.

The Stockholm peace petition against the atomic bomb got Musmanno's special attention last week.

Peace is on trial in this fantastic court proceedings.

They are thirsting for the blood of the Negro people. It has already set the date—March 20—for the legal lynching of the innocent young Negro father, Willie McGee, in Mississippi!

This orgy of blood-letting of Negroes must end!

THE NEGRO PEOPLE cry for and demand peace, freedom and life—not war, fascism and death.

The Negro people and their white labor-progressive supporters can impose this demand upon Wall Street and Truman. Especially will they press this demand with their combined and united strength during all Negro History observances this month!

Already Harlem has begun to step up its "fight back movement!" It is moving into action.

Unity, militant struggle and mass pressure is the need of the hour!

Turn out in thousands at the fighting Lincoln-Douglass Day memorial meeting and celebration in Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., Monday evening at 8 p.m. We honor the memory of the Martinsville Seven that "It Shall Not Happen Again!"

Save Willie McGee!
No more lynchings—"legal" or illegal!

Peace and freedom—not war and fascism!
Death to lynchers!

Jury Continues Derrick Hearing

The New York County Grand Jury was still hearing testimony and receiving evidence yesterday in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick.

The hearing is expected to have 45 witnesses. Many of them had seen Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo slay Derrick just 24 hours after his discharge from the U. S. Army.



The 'Voice' of Henry Bibb Echoes in 'Freedom' Today

By William Allan

DETROIT.—The rediscovery and retelling of the history of the Negro people—which is the purpose of Negro History Week—is not only an act of righting one of the most monstrous historical injustices of all time.

It is also an act full of great meaning for the struggles today of the Negro people for full liberation and of the struggles of the labor movement.

As a working newspaperman I undertook on this occasion to delve into the history of Negro journalists in this state.

And out of long neglected, aging archives I found the inspiring story of Henry Bibb, ex-slave, newspaperman and tireless fighter for freedom.

Henry Bibb was born in May, 1815 of a slave mother, in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was claimed as the property of David White.

His mother's name was Mildred Jackson. She was the mother of seven sons, all slaves.

HENRY BIBB at a very early age drank deeply of the bitter cup of suffering and brutal treatment that the slaveholders inflicted on the slaves.

From the time Henry Bibb was a lad, floggings were a daily part of his life. When he was ten years old he ran away for the first time. He was quickly captured and received a flogging that left him prostrate for several days.

He truly says in some of his writings, "I was brought up with the whip and floggings, educated in the schools of chains, whips and adversity."

His slave mother, Mildred Jackson, sought to teach him that man, regardless of color, slave or free, had the right to wages for his labor, a right to wife and children, a right to life and the pursuit of happiness.

Already he understood the thinking of the slaveholders who said a slave could possess nothing,

Howard to Speak Here March 11

DETROIT.—Charles P. Howard, noted Negro attorney and publisher from Des Moines, Ia., will be the only speaker at the "We Are America" cultural festival on Sunday, March 11, 2:30 p.m., at the Music Hall.

Mr. Howard, first Negro in American history to keynote a national convention of a political party, at the 1948 Philadelphia convention of the Progressive Party, recently returned from a meeting of the World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland. He is a national vice-chairman of the Progressive Party. He will speak on the subject of "Peace and the Fight for Civil Rights."

The program, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will feature a cast of 500 singers, dancers, and



CHARLES P. HOWARD:

actors in a dramatic spectacle outlining the history of the struggle for peace and freedom in America. Choruses and dance groups from many nationalities will participate.

nor acquire anything but what must belong to his keeper.

With the thought ever burning in his mind that man had the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Henry Bibb in 1833 made strenuous efforts to equip himself for this goal.

He and a group of other slaves sought to hear and read the spoken word. They organized a Bible class as the only medium they thought the slaveholders would permit the printed word to be handled by the slaves.

But patrols of the slaveholders, forerunners of the KKK, broke up the first class and termed it an "incendiary movement."

This was how the slaveholders sought to fetter the mind as well as the body. For the slave, there was no school and the republic erected no church for him either.

HENRY BIBB realized that freedom lay only on one path, to break the chains of slavery, in that way giving the answer to the voice within him that thundered, "Be free, oh, man! Be free."

Sometimes standing on the Ohio River bluff, looking over on a free state, as far north as his eyes could see, Henry Bibb would cry out, "Oh to be able to go to a land where there is no slavery, no clanking of chains, no laceration of backs, no parting of husband and wife."

He was separated from his wife by the policy of the slaveholders who bought and sold slaves regardless of husband and wife relationship. Bibb escaped in 1837. He

travelled day and night, reached Canada by way of Detroit.

ON THE WAY he made his first contact with the fabulous underground railway that was aiding thousands of heroic men and women to free themselves from bondage. Here, for the first time, Bibb experienced being passed from friend to friend, fed, clothed, treated like a human being.

Space does not permit of telling of the six times Bibb returned to the slave South, seeking his wife and child to bring them out of bondage. He was captured with his wife and child as they were at the Ohio River boundary line of freedom. He relates in his biography how the slave holders sought to make an informer out of him. They promised him his deepest desire, Freedom, if he would tell the stations, conductors of the underground railway. He refused. He was then shipped to New Orleans, put on the block along with his wife and child for sale.

During the period in prison, before he went to New Orleans, a number of prisoners, who could read and write taught him what little they knew of reading and writing. This, together with three weeks of schooling that he got later in Windsor, Canada, was all the formal education he ever had.

HE FINALLY got back to the banks of the Detroit River. In 1842 he took up residence. In 1844 he attended a Michigan convention of Colored Men that was dedicated to the fight against slavery.

Soon he was active in the Anti-Slavery Societies here. Michigan, according to historians, was one of the strongest anti-slavery states. In May 1844 he made his first speech against slavery in the village of Adrian, Michigan.

Together with two white men, Samuel Brooks and Amos Dresser, he travelled through Ohio, organizing and lecturing against slavery.

It was a perilous road many

times, coming into towns, speaking in the market places where hoodlums were hired to attack the Abolitionist speakers.

But as with Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, William Lloyd Garrison and many others, the path had to be trod, the slaves had to be freed.

It was especially difficult for a Negro. Once after having paid his passage on an Erie Canal boat he was refused the right to sit at the dining table with whites. When the ship tied up, Henry Bibb, a newspaperman himself, found a newspaper, told the facts and had the satisfaction of seeing the discriminators' names printed on the front page in condemnation by an anti-slavery editor.

IN 1844 Henry Bibb found his place in the political party of anti-slavery of that time—the Liberty Party, made up of Negro and white. This party was for freeing the slaves, for placing them on the land. Bibb toured Michigan for the Liberty Party, aiming his speeches against General Lewis Cass, pro-slavery candidate for president. Cass was backed by the Detroit Free Press at that time. Cass was defeated. His "Achilles heel" being his support of slavery. (A recent book on Cass just published by a Free Press writer, one Frank Woodford, received commendation by the present Michigan State Legislature. It maintains the traditions of Cass, by its opposition to passage of a FEPC law and its unseating recently of a Negro Senator.)

During these years Henry Bibb's paper went to press each week. The newspaper, "The Voice of the Fugitive" chronicled every movement that assisted the fight against slavery. It was supported by the dollars and pennies of the people.

It was a fighting challenge to the lickspittle pro-slavery Detroit Free Press which during the Civil War was condemned as backer of the fifth column Copperheads.

IT WAS CARRIED into the South and read in many a plantation and village. It was the voice that sounded the note, "Break your chains and fly for freedom."

It carried in its columns the slogan, "Where one is enslaved, all are in chains."

Significantly in America today another Voice of the Fugitive rises to speak.

"Freedom" is the name of the newspaper. Among its most distinguished contributors is the great fighter for peace and freedom for his people, Paul Robeson.

Freedom carries on the great traditions of the Abolitionist press, The Voice of the Fugitives; The Liberator; The North Star; Douglass Monthly.

Just as the Voice of the Fugitive survived through the tireless work of Henry Bibb, so today Freedom is alive and growing, due to the work and assistance of true fighters for freedom and peace.

The lesson down through all the ages about progressive newspapers is that they have brought forward the truth and once the people know the truth they will, in the words of Henry Bibb, fight and organize to "Be free, o man, be free."

Polish-Negro Unity Is Key In First CD

By Tom X. Dombrowski

DETROIT.—The heaviest voting Democratic Party district north of the Mason-Dixon line stretches from the Detroit River north, through one of the most highly industrialized areas in the country, to the Detroit city limit at 8 Mile Road.

Within it lie the huge Dodge and Plymouth plants of the Chrysler Corp., part of the General Motors empire and hundreds of lesser plants and shops.

Almost in the heart of the district is the most Polish of all cities outside of Poland, Hamtramck; on all sides of this city are large concentrations of Polish Americans and Negroes. As one approaches the river, one passes through one of the most disgraceful slums in America where tens of thousands of Negroes are forced to live.

The First Congressional District was not always a Democratic Party stronghold. It broke with the party of Hoover in 1932 and proceeded to pile up enormous majorities for Franklin D. Roosevelt for four successive presidential campaigns.

How to smash this New Deal stronghold which persisted even after the betrayal of its program by Truman, became the concern of reaction in both parties. The classic weapons of the ruling class, race hatred and white chauvinism were employed. The attack upon the rights of the Negro people was intensified. Job discrimination and growing housing difficulties further lowered the standard of living already scandalously low. Police brutality increased.

The Negro-white unity which made this district one of the progressive centers in America began to crack. The labor movement remained silent at a time when it should have fought against these premeditated attacks upon Negro people.

The Polish community, at one time fighting side by side with the Negro people, also remained inactive!

The failure of Congressman George C. Sadowski to act on behalf of the tens of thousands of Negro citizens who had reelected him year after year because of his progressive record, saw him defeated. Elected instead, was a McCarran-McCarthy type of Democrat, Thaddeus Machrowicz. This was the first partial success of reaction.

During the 1950 reaction campaign, a vicious fight was waged against former Judge Charles Jones, Negro, running for reelection to the Records Court. Frank Schemanske, buddy of Machrowicz missed no bets in an anti-Negro campaign to assure his success. The Free Press, consistent with its Copperhead background, was most vociferous in its efforts to discredit Judge Charles Jones.

But reaction was not satisfied. For its next victim in the fight to disenfranchise the Negro people it forced through a resolution in the Michigan State unseating Charles C. Diggs, only Negro Senator, militant fighter for progressive legislation. Most of his senatorial district is in the First Congressional District.

In an attempt to conceal its anti-Negro bias, Anthony J. Wilkowski, whose district also is in the 1st, was unseated. He too, is elected by Polish-Negro votes, and has an excellent record. Both had CIO and AFL support.

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The WORKER

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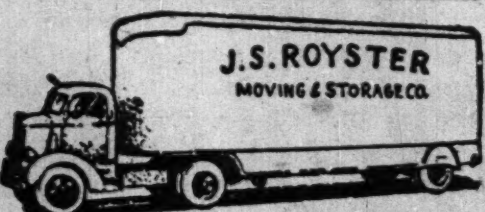
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Blame City, Bethlehem Steel In Fire That Killed 3 Children

BETHLEHEM.—Outraged residents of this steel town are holding city officials and the Bethlehem Steel Co. responsible for a fire that took the lives of three Negro children, three months, two and four years of age. The children were burned and suffocated to death

Is It Sedition To Fight For Peace?

IS IT SEDITION to fight for peace?

Republican District Attorney John Maurer says it is. The bankers and industrialists for whom Maurer speaks say it is.

They said it when they arrested four women who were selling this paper last Summer and charged them with "sedition" because this paper demanded a halt to the bloodshed in Korea and withdrawal of U. S. troops from that war-torn land.

By the arrest and indictment of the four women these men had hoped to strike a blow at the rising peace movement in Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania.

They had hoped, thereby, to silence the most consistent voice for peace in the state, The Pennsylvania Worker.

★

IN THE COURSE of trying to silence this paper, the bankers were also trying to take away the right of a free press. They were saying in effect that those who advocate peace and oppose the administration's bi-partisan war policies do not have the constitutional right to publish and freely distribute their views.

This should be an indication of what happens to the basic liberties cherished by most Americans under the pressure of the bankers' drive toward war.

The Pennsylvania Worker said last Summer that the bankers and generals who are trying to plunge us into another world war are the ones guilty of "sedition."

We said that the bankers instigated the war in Korea and are trying to involve us in more wars in order to save and increase their profits at the expense of the American people.

Many Americans have since come closer to agreeing with that point of view. The experiences in Korea are showing that war today only means death for American youth on foreign battlefields and a general deterioration of living and working conditions at home.

Millions of Americans are beginning to see that the fighters for peace today are the best defenders of the interests of our nation.

★

MANY OF THESE FIGHTERS for peace are on the streets of Philadelphia this weekend bringing the message of peace and friendship with the peoples of Asia and Europe to thousands of Philadelphians.

Among them are salesmen of The Pennsylvania Worker. They will be bringing this paper's voice for peace to the people of Strawberry Mansion in a mass sale of The Pennsylvania Worker on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 31 and York Sts., at 2 p.m.

Others will be talking peace as they visit our readers for renewal of their subs to this paper.

As an act in defense of peace and of our nation we call for all out support for the mass worker mobilization in Strawberry Mansion this Saturday and a renewed effort to put our current circulation drive over the top.

Fight to free the four Worker saleswomen.

Fight for your right to fight for peace!

Thursday, Feb. 1, when the blaze roared through their stucco shack home while their mother, Mrs. Christine Jackson, was out shopping.

The fire spread through the building so quickly that the children were beyond help even before a fire company, located directly across from the Jackson home, could arrive on the scene.

Mrs. Jackson who came home shortly after the fire started, had to be held back by spectators as she made four desperate attempts to save her children.

★

STEELWORKERS here charge that the city, through its discriminatory housing policies, and the Bethlehem Steel Co., are responsible for the death of the children.

They declare that the building is owned by the city and had been condemned for five years. City officials, however, made no attempt to raze the building and provide new homes for its occupants.

Hundreds of Negro families here live under similar housing conditions. They are not admitted to any of the public housing projects.

Bethlehem Steel, they say, contributed to the housing crisis, which has gripped the city for a number of years, particularly in the Negro community, by tearing down the few decent homes in which Negroes were able to live in order to make way for plant expansion.

Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, was toasted for helping "beautify and improve" the city after his expansion project was completed. Grace, however, made no effort to provide new homes for the evicted Negro tenants.

★

CITIZENS CHARGE that the city could provide adequate homes for all those needing them if it increased the taxes on Bethlehem Steel property. Even reactionary State Senator Yosko, a Democrat, admitted taxation on Bethlehem Steel was "ridiculously low."

Bethlehem Steel could very easily pay increased taxes, having made a 25 percent increase in profits in 1950 over 1949. It made \$123,000,000 last year compared to \$99,000,000 the year before.

The Bethlehem Globe-Times dominated by Bethlehem Steel, recently started a series on the city's housing problem. It surveyed the "squalid" housing conditions along the Lehigh River and

(Continued on Page 8)



PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

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Phila. Rallies With Robeson For Peace

PHILADELPHIA. — The eyes of the world will be focused on Philadelphia this weekend as thousands of workers, Negro and white, rally around Paul Robeson in a demonstration for peace and against the barbaric frame-up system that killed the seven Negro Martinsville martyrs last week.

Robeson's world-renowned voice will be heard at a mass rally and concert for peace and Negro rights Saturday night, Feb. 10, at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St.

★

ROBESON'S VISIT HAS stirred considerable enthusiasm in the city's powerful Negro community. Bishop C. C. Alleyne is scheduled to appear with him at the Reynolds Hall rally.

His stay here is sponsored by Freedom Associates, local sponsoring committee of the newspaper Freedom, and by the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights.

The movement around Robeson has inspired a whole number of

actions and demonstrations for peace and against jimcrow frame-ups here. Thousands of Negro and white workers in North Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District were mobilized around the case of the Martinsville Seven by a 50-car motorcade that toured the area last Saturday afternoon.

This culminated in a mass rally sponsored by the Progressive Party and Civil Rights Congress at Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, 17th and Poplar Sts.

LAST SUNDAY Democratic Congressman Earl Chudoff was besieged by dozens of voters who sought to have him act in defense of the Martinsville Seven. His house was picketed for three hours until he agreed to meet with a delegation.

And this Saturday afternoon, (Continued on Page 3)

Readers Double Sub Total In Response to Appeal

PHILADELPHIA. — More subscriptions to The Pennsylvania Worker were garnered last week than during the first two months of this paper's circulation drive.

This was the first response to The Pennsylvania Worker's front page appeal last week for immediate actions guarantee success of the drive for more readers.

Friends of The Worker throughout Eastern Pennsylvania quickly moved into action in response to the appeal and began visiting scores of readers whose subs are running out and former subscribers. A number of the subs were from new readers, indicating that the Pennsylvania Worker's circulation not only can be maintained but increased.

TAKING LEADERSHIP in the drive is the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania. A statement released by the Party's District Committee declared:

"It is the workers in the shops—and the farmers in the field—the steelworkers, the miners, the stevedores and the electrical workers, the carpenters and the laborers, fighting to defend their jobs, their land and their homes, who fight for peace.

"The growing struggles convince us that we

have thousands of supporters in the outstanding papers of the cause of peace, freedom, and security—the Daily Worker and The Worker. And leading in that decisive part of the fight for peace will be the Communists and the non-Communist readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

"The District Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware therefore fully endorses and joins in the campaign to win thousands of new peace fighters to read and support these papers."

Readers were working to get 750 or half of the goal of 1,500 subs by this weekend, 1,200 subs by Saturday, Feb. 17 and 1,500 subs by Feb. 25, the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster.

LEADING THE CAMPAIGN were readers in South Philadelphia who turned in almost twice the number of subs secured in any other area. They explained that organization of their work, daily visits, not just going out on the weekends, accounted for their initial spurt.

West Philadelphia was next in the sub race and the Fourth Congressional District and the Lehigh Valley ran a close third.

Call Conference on Rearming Nazis

PHILADELPHIA.—A campaign to defeat the plot to rebuild a Nazi army is underway in Philadelphia. Backed by a considerable number of trade unionists, a committee of Citizens Against Rearming Germany has been formed and is taking action to mobilize the sentiments of Philadelphians against rearming the Nazis, who murdered 30,000,000 people, among them 6,000,000 Jews.

The Committee, temporarily headed by Irving Paskowitz, president of Fur Workers Local 53, has called a citywide conference and rally for Sunday, Feb. 26, at the Hotel Adelphi.

Anyone may become a delegate to the conference by getting 10 signatures on petitions put out by the committee which demand a halt to the plans to revive the Nazi military beast.

THE PETITIONS also call on Philadelphia's Congressman to act through the introduction of resolutions or otherwise against rear-

ing of Germany. Among those who signed the call to the Conference are:

Al Brown, David Neifeld, Maurice Cohen, Israel Freedman, Joseph McLaughlin, Mark Gilbert, John L. Bernheimer, Esq., Joseph Leib, Esq., Charles W. Rivise, Esq., Dr. David Buden, Dr. Eli Finkelstein.

Also, Margaret Dungan, Vivian Betton, Mrs. Lillian Narins, Sarah Richmond, Mrs. Helen Splaver.

Signers of the call include members and officers of the Distributive Workers Union, Fur Workers Union, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, Bakers Union, Jewish War Veterans, American Jewish Congress, Jewish People's Fraternal Order, Religious Society of Friends, and a number of other union, church and civic groups.

USSR Asks Speed on Big 4 Parley; State Dep't Hedges

By Robert Friedman

Once again the Soviet Union has demonstrated its readiness to meet Anglo-American terms for a Big Four peace parley, and once again Washington is casting around for new excuses, in fear that tension on the German question might be eased. When the So-

viet Union first proposed a Foreign Ministers conference on German disarmament and unification, the U. S., French and British governments rudely delayed replies for several months, then announced that they would take part in a meeting only if it discussed all outstanding world problems. Just to make sure that the ax was buried deep in the idea of a meeting on the world's most vital problem—Nazi rearmament—State Department spokesmen also stressed that a Big Four meeting 'wouldn't work anyhow.'

NOW THE SOVIET UNION has renewed its request for a meeting as promptly as possible and, in the spirit of compromise, has agreed to a discussion of any European problems with the understanding that German demilitarization receive priority. (The Council of Foreign Ministers could not properly discuss Far East questions, according to the Potsdam Pact, without China present.)

"Since the French government, like the British and American governments," said the Soviet note delivered to the Paris regime, "declares that it is anxious for a lasting improvement in relations between France, Great Britain and

the Soviet Union and for limitation of the causes of the present tension, the Soviet Union considers that there is no reason for putting off any longer the calling of the Council of Foreign Ministers."

There is no peace-serving reason at any rate. Even before an official Washington reply, the State Department propaganda mills are grinding out the explanations to throw cold water on the Soviet request.

WITH FRANKNESS, Drew Middleton, New York Times correspondent in West Germany, wrote Sunday that the impression prevails that "the idea of a four-power conference of the West with the Soviet Union fills many important American personages in Germany and in Washington with alarm and despondency."

And why the "alarm and despondency?" Middleton makes it pretty clear. The Truman government fears that in a united Germany, the Communist Party "will be strong enough" to prevent the rearmament of the country as the reservoir of men and machines for a U. S. which is fighting the Soviet Union. It fears that "even the freest elections would leave the Communist Party as a leading

minor party in a united Germany...."

Following the release of the Soviet note, the Times' James Reston indicated that the Truman government may seek to stall off a Big Four meeting by insisting that the rearmament of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania must also be considered.

TO THE PEOPLE of war-ravaged Europe and to the people of our own country this must appear as shameless cynicism. It was the German Wehrmacht which marched across Europe, not the soldiers of little Bulgaria. It is a revived Nazi army which the world fears.

The world could clearly see and choose between the motivations and actions of the Soviet Union and the Truman-Wall Street gang last week. The latter gave clemency to brutal Nazi killers, turned back the cartels to Hitler Krupp.

It is this policy of Britain, France and the U.S., "tending toward the hasty preparation of a new war," declared the Soviet note, which is increasing greatly "the tension of the international situation and the disquiet of the peoples."

UN Gags China's Voice on Charge Against U. S. Gov't

Having forced the delegate of People's China to return home last December by cutting off debate on the charge of U. S. aggression in China, the United Nations majority abruptly returned to its discussion this week. But the discussion in the Assembly's

main Political Committee was launched in the absence of a Peking spokesman, and without prior announcement to China.

People China's envoy, Wu Hsi-chuan, had been prevented, before his departure, from delivering a speech on his country's charges. This week, despite a request from Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai that Wu's speech be read to the UN and distributed, the Washington-dominated Political Committee majority upheld a ruling by 32 to 6, with 16 abstentions, that the speech not be heard.

Before the committee, S. K. Tsarapkin charged that investigations by People's China revealed that from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, U.S. planes violated Chinese soil on 328 occasions, with 16 killed and 115 injured. Some 1,500 American planes took part in these air attacks over Manchuria, Tsarapkin said, and charged that they were part of an "aggressive" policy against People's China.

In a new resolution on the subject submitted by the Soviet Union, the UN was asked to condemn the U. S. for these violations.

Indications were that the State Department would seek to hurry through a defeat for the Soviet resolution. This would leave the Political Committee only one item on its agenda—the Washington resolution for an "investigation" of the Taiwan (Formosa) question, which was introduced to detract the Chinese and other charges against the unilateral seizure of the Chinese island by the Truman government.

The Peking Government also rejected last week the recent UN action declaring China the aggressor in Korea. Foreign Minister Chou En-lai termed the action illegal, asserted that it proved the U. S. Government wants "not peace, but war" and that the General Assembly had "ignored the desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world" in turning down the Arab-Asian peace proposals.

People China's envoy, Wu Hsi-chuan, had been prevented, before his departure, from delivering a speech on his country's charges. This week, despite a request from Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai that Wu's speech be read to the UN and distributed, the Washington-dominated Political Committee majority upheld a ruling by 32 to 6, with 16 abstentions, that the speech not be heard.



WARMAKER John Foster Dulles is pictured with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida (left) on the way to a conference with Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo. Dulles offered a pact under which U.S. troops would remain after a peace treaty.

Lumber Locals Vote Wage Boost Strike

PORTLAND, Ore.—Workers in several large district councils of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union have voted overwhelmingly by secret ballot in favor of a strike to support their wage demands which are being pressed in the face of the administration's "freeze."

Mounting prices, the imminent threat of at least a boost in withholding taxes and the possibility of a job freeze has put the workers in an angry mood and is reflected in the position being taken by the leadership of the Northwestern Council, the LSW's highest body.

In practically all of the councils the demand is for an across the board boost of 30 cents an hour.

From Seattle Earl Hartley, president of the Puget Sound Council, reports that the strike vote has carried so far 11,621 to 232. Employers have stalled and the Mediation and Conciliation Service has been notified that the workers can hit the streets under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law on Feb. 19.

Gene Tedrick, business representative of the Klamath Basis Council, reports that the strike vote has carried by about 95 percent to back up the 30-cent demand in the Pine area. Similar demands have been made by the Willamette Valley, Central Oregon and Blue Mountain district councils.

Kenneth Davis, executive secretary of the Northwestern Council, said the negotiations will proceed in spite of the freeze.

Scanning the News

Asks Stand on Re-Arming Nazis



BEN GOLD

BEN GOLD, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, invited Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph Breslaw, manager, Local 35, International Ladies Garment Workers, to join him and other trade union leaders in addressing a rally to protest German rearmament....

Extensive plans for celebrating the 70th birthday on Feb. 25 of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, were announced.... The American Labor Party called on Gov. Dewey to honor his public pledge to ensure public hearings on the state civilian defense bill, which would give the governor dictatorial powers.... Louis Wenistock, veteran painters' leader, was reinstated in the industry's welfare plan, after having been ousted from it by the reactionary administration of Painters District Council 9. It was under Wenistock's leadership that the welfare plan had been won.

The widow of Herman Newton, a Negro slain on Memorial day, 1949, by a Brooklyn cop, was awarded \$50,281 damages in Kings County Supreme Court. Mrs. Lottie Newton, the mother of one child, had been on relief since her husband was slain....

Helps Gangland Big Shots

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, told the Marine Cooks & Stewards that his organization will support their fight against AFL and CIO raids....

The Australian government threatened to use force to get workers back on the job as coal and rail strikes spread, and dock workers warned that they will refuse to work overtime because of an unsatisfactory wage award....

Thirty-nine Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis and other religious leaders from New York and Connecticut urged the New York State Board of Regents not to ban the showing of the film, The Miracle.... Farmers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, meeting in the eastern division convention of the Farmers Union, called for "peace and parity, the two essentials for the family-sized farm.".... More than 20,000 signatures of a petition urging freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert were sent to President Truman by the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress.

For the second time in recent months, Sen. Pat McCarran, author of the police state law which bears his name, tried to block contempt citations and prosecution for some of the nation's biggest operators of organized gambling and vice.... Editor & Publisher, organ of the newspaper industry, condemned the Newsdealer Association efforts to restrict Daily Worker sales, and reaffirmed the right of the paper to publish and circulate freely....

Joe McCarthy's Praise

Fifty Klu Kluxer gangsters used heavy sticks and a gun butt to beat Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, Negro mother, in her Whiteville, N.C. home. The New York Jewish Daily Forward had to run a retraction of one of its anti-Soviet stories, when the subject of the story, Mordecai Namir, head of the Israeli labor federation, Histadruth, cabled the statement that he had only "praise and gratitude" for the Soviet government's aid in his search for his aged mother....



SEN. MCCARTHY

The National Labor Conference for Peace voted support for the People's Peace Lobby in Washington, March 1.... Sen Joseph F. McCarthy (R-Wisc) well-known tax-evader and witch-hunter, applauded the freeing of top Nazis as "extremely wise".... Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Japan investigating the courts martial of 39 Negroes enlisted men and officers, cabled home that there is no doubt but that there was jimcrow bias in the cases....

The U. S. Immigration Service arrested 83 Chinese residents in three Brooklyn raids.... Legislative aides of Gov. Herman Tam-mage of Georgia introduced a bill which would end public schooling and turn the schools over to private enterprises if courts should rule that Negro students must be admitted to classrooms hitherto restricted to whites only.

Dodge Workers Rap Methods Of Wage-Price Freeze Board

DETROIT.—Dodge Local 3 of the CIO Auto Workers Union at a recent membership meeting adopted a resolution against the way the wage-price freeze has been put into effect.

They demanded firing of the whole wage-price stabilization board. The local has a membership meeting of some 30,000 members and is the second largest local in the UAW-CIO.

The resolution was brought into the meeting by the local PAC com-

The immediate response of the Dodge unionists was in sharp contrast to UAW president Walter Reuther and his International Executive Board who while in session this week here have so far made no protest of any kind but are reported "studying" the situation.

The Lt. Gilbert Case: Story of All Negroes In Armed Forces

By John Pittman

The story of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., young Negro officer of York, Pa., is the story of Negroes in the U. S. armed forces today. Young Gilbert, framed and court-martialed by white senior officers of the 25th Infantry Division, of which his own 24th Infantry Regiment was a part, was sentenced to death. A mass campaign forced a rehearing on his case. And President Truman finally commuted the sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

But Lt. Gilbert courageously continues to assert his innocence, and to fight for full freedom. "Even with him (President Truman) whom I placed all my faith in, I have not found justice," he wrote the Civil Rights Congress, which entered a brief on his behalf and helped to mobilize the campaign to free him. "I must continue to appeal as all small men do when confronted with matters beyond their sphere to organizations or persons powerful enough at least to be heard, to help them find justice if such a thing exists for us."

For Lt. Gilbert, the fight goes on. He defies the lynch-verdict of the court martial, which was affirmed by the top brass and the President himself. Clearly, Lt. Gilbert's fight for his personal freedom coincides with the fight of all the people of the United States for the preservation of their liberties.

SO IT IS with all the other Negroes in the armed forces. Their fight for full equality is a fight for democracy, and as such, generates and joins democratic currents among all the people, currents that stem from the trade unions as well as from other sections of the people, currents which fight for peace as well as democratic rights.

That Lt. Gilbert's fight is not unusual is attested to by a recent announcement of Pentagon officials. These officials declared that they have up for review some 50 court martial cases involving Negro GIs, and "believe" there is one case involving a white GI.

This announcement coincided with the execution of the Martinsville Seven, bringing to 52 the number of Negroes executed on charges of "rape" by the State of Virginia since 1908, which in the same time has never executed a white man on the same charge. This announcement showed that the unequal, jimcrow treatment of Negro civilians is carried over into the armed forces.

Fact of the matter is that Negroes have had to fight for the right to fight in the armies of the United States throughout the entire history of this country. But the fight for this right, and the fight for equality of treatment in the U. S. armed forces, has made greatest headway during the great just and democratic wars of the United States, when there existed among the people an upsurge for the extension of democracy.

Thus, during the wars of the American Revolution, against the slaveholders' bid for hemispheric domination, and against German fascism's attempt to conquer the world, the integration of Negroes in the armed forces attained high levels. Whereas, during the unjust, aggressive, imperialist wars were accompanied by mounting attacks on the Negro people at home; while, on the other hand, the Negro people made their greatest advances toward citizenship during the periods of the just, democratic wars of defense of the country.

These facts, drawn from the

history and experience of the Negro people as well as from present-day events, forecast the future of Negro soldiers in the current billionaires' war against the Asian people. It is probable that the top brass, conforming to the billionaires' over-all political strategy in relation to the Negro people, will make certain formal motions toward integration for tactical reasons. But they will continue the segregated discriminatory status of Negro troops as an essential element of their racist, imperialist war against the Asian peoples. Freedom for the Negro people, full democratic status for Negro soldiers, can only be won today through the struggle for peace.



LT. GILBERT

The War-Makers 'Honor' Negro History Week

By Benjamin J. Davis

The Wall Street monopolists and their faithful lackey, Pres. Truman, "honored" Negro History Week by committing the most barbarous crime against the Negro people in the modern history of the country—the mass murder of the seven innocent Martinsville youths.

This had just been preceded by the cold-blooded police lynching and robbery of the Negro veteran John Derrick, on the streets of Harlem.

The real honor to the Negro people during this month of annual observance of Negro History came, not from the war-mad government of the United States, but from the peace-loving governments and peoples of the Socialist Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and from the new People's Republic of China, led by Mao Tse-tung.

From the Soviet Union, China, and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe came cablegrams to America supporting the Negro people and their allies in the nation-wide demand to save the lives of the martyred Martinsville seven.

THE WORKER honors Negro History Week by making its local week-end "Worker" edition the "New York-Harlem" edition in order to strengthen its long brilliant and unique leadership for Negro liberation.

It is not accidental that the first victims of the Truman-proclaimed "national emergency" are the railroad workers and the Negro people. For together they are the foundation of struggles of the American people for peace and democracy.

The young Martinsville Negroes are martyrs to the lunatic drive of Wall Street and Truman toward another world war and fascism.

They are victims of Wall Street's monstrous aggression against the people of Korea and China. They were murdered in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people—especially in the deep South—where they are fighting with heroic courage for freedom,

democracy and peace. But this attempt will fail.

The white ruling class and its poll tax governments in the South have lost their human instincts.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (above) served six years as Councilman of the City of New York and in that capacity was known as the tribune of the workers and the Negro people. As a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Davis led in formulating the Party's position on the Negro question following the rejection of Earl Browder's pro-capitalist policies.

A native Georgian, Davis attended school there and obtained a law degree from the Harvard Law School. It was while defending Angelo Herndon, the young Negro Communist charged in 1932 with "insurrection" for having organized the unemployed of Atlanta, that Davis became a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties assigned to him as a National Committee member, Davis also serves as the chairman of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

He is one of the 11 Communist leaders who face 10 years in jail on the framed charge of "conspiracy."

Peace Is on Trial In Pittsburgh

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—I almost imagined that I was watching the madhouse scene in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as I heard Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's star witness, screaming from the witness stand in the "sedition" trial.

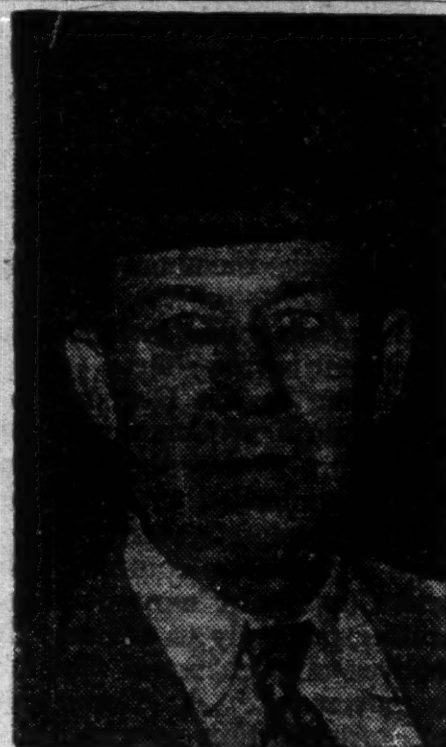
The screaming has gone on every day since the Judge took the stand as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "Communism" and "socialism" and "war" and "peace."

One cannot tell how far this wild, disorderly behavior is calculated. But it fits into the fascist framework of this prosecution of Steve Nelson, the Spanish war hero, who is chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and of Andy Onda, veteran Communist organizer in the steel and coal towns, and of James Dolsen, The Worker's correspondent.

All three were arrested last summer when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops. In so doing they were threatening the profits of the Mellons and the U. S. Steel magnates and the other big war industry lords who run Pittsburgh.

MUSMANNO is trying to make it impossible for defense counsel to object to the utterly illegal conduct of the prosecution.

The slightest objection is likely



STEVE NELSON

to set Musmanno screaming from the witness stand. This Judge of the Court of Common Pleas isn't presiding at this trial. He is testifying only as the prosecution's chief "expert," and as the amateur cop who raided the Communist Party headquarters last summer. But he begins ranting at the defense attorneys whether he is asked a question or not.

He doesn't merely call defense attorney John T. McTernan a "liar," a "fabricator" and a "prevaricator" and a "week-end guest" from Los Angeles, who has no right to tell Musmanno what to do.

He screams these epithets, while his body shakes with rage. And he goes into another frenzy when the tall, dignified defense attorney asks the trial judge to please "keep" order in the court.

ANOTHER BURST of screams follows when McTernan pleads with the Trial judge to instruct the witness to speak only in answer to questions.

And Musmanno roars again that he doesn't need any lawyer from Los Angeles to tell him how to behave when McTernan remarks that "it is difficult to know who is running this court."

Trial Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who once compared Stalin to Hitler in remarks from the bench before this trial began, lets his brother Common Pleas judge have on for minutes on end.

Eventually, however, he has to restore order in the court. And the trial record once quotes him as telling Musmanno "Judge, be quiet."

MUSMANNO's "evidence" against the defendants is as irrational as his courtroom behavior.

This provocateur judge says the defendants are guilty of a "seditious" plot to "overthrow" the Government of the State of Pennsylvania because they sold books that—

- Called for peace in Korea;
- Denounced Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia;
- Praised Socialism in general;
- Praised Socialism in the Soviet Union in particular;
- Allegedly advocated "force and violence" against the government through some of these books.

Musmanno's No. 1 exhibit against Nelson, Onda and Dolsen is the famous working class classic, the Communist Manifesto, which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in 1847.

Then follow Lenin's works and various recent Communist Party documents with emphasis on the Communist's support of peace. He reads brief quotations out of context to the jury.

The Stockholm peace petition against the atomic bomb got Musmanno's special attention last week.

Peace is on trial in this fantastic court proceedings.

They are thirsting for the blood of the Negro people. It has already set the date—March 20—for the legal lynching of the innocent young Negro father, Willie McGee, in Mississippi!

This orgy of blood-letting of Negroes must end!

THE NEGRO PEOPLE cry for and demand peace, freedom and life—not war, fascism and death.

The Negro people and their white labor-progressive supporters can impose this demand upon Wall Street and Truman. Especially will they press this demand with their combined and united strength during all Negro History observances this month!

Already Harlem has begun to tap up its "fight back movement!" it is moving into action.

Unity, militant struggle and mass pressure is the need of the hour!

Turn out in thousands at the Fighting Lincoln-Douglass Day memorial meeting and celebration in Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., Monday evening at 8 p.m. We honor the memory of the Martinsville Seven that "It Shall Not Happen Again!"

Save Willie McGee! No more lynchings—"legal" or illegal!

Peace and freedom—not war and fascism! Death to lynchers!

Jury Continues Derrick Hearing

The New York County Grand Jury was still hearing testimony and receiving evidence yesterday in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick.

The hearing is expected to have 45 witnesses. Many of them had seen Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo slay Derrick just 24 hours after his discharge from the U. S. Army.



Seek More Drastic Communist Curbs

By Arthur Davis

PITTSBURGH.—The group organized here some years ago by present Superior Court Judge Blair F. Gunther under the title "Americans Battling Communism" (ABC) is sponsoring a bill to be introduced in the state legislature for curbing "subversive" activities.

Entitled "Subversive Activities Act of 1951," the measure would outlaw "agents and agencies of the international Communist organization" and make members of "Communist action" or "Communist Front" organizations ineligible for employment by the state.

According to the Hearst-owned Sun-Telegraph, a Communist "action" group is described as one which is controlled or dominated "by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the World Communist movement and operating primarily to advance the objectives of such world Communist movement." A "Communist front" organization is one "controlled by an 'action group,' Communist foreign government or the Communist movement."

The measure would deny any professional or organizational charter or license to any individual or group "affiliated with Communism." It would bar from candidacy for public office or "for office in any organization in the state" any member of the "international Communist organization, Communist 'action' or Communist 'front' groups."

THE PARALLEL BETWEEN this proposal and the infamous McCarran law is further obvious from the power it would give the state attorney general to dictate what is "American" and what citizens of Pennsylvania may think. This official, who it should be remembered is appointed by the governor, "shall cause to be investigated all persons, corporations, associations, groups or organizations otherwise herein defined for the purpose of determining whether the same are within the scope of this Act, and his determination shall be presumed to be conclusive for all public purposes."

Penalty for violation of any provision of the act would be imprisonment for 10 to 20 years plus a fine of at least \$10,000, together with the loss of all state license, charters or other privileges.

Everything about this proposed law smells of its sponsors, who have long been active in rallying the anti-democratic, pro-fascist forces in this area.

SOME SHIFTING ABOUT of officers took place at the meeting last week of this secret conspir-

acy against American democracy and civil rights. Perhaps because of his higher court position, Judge Gunther resigned the presidency which was taken over by his apt pupil, Attorney Harry Alan Sherman.

Sherman has been involved in skulduggery deals against the progressive labor movement and for company-union outfits for years. He acts as legal counsel for the labor spy Matt Cvetec.

The new vice chairman and treasurer are John Ladesic and Paul Kazimer. Ladesic is a former vice president of the Croatian Fraternal Union, who was kicked out of the job in the housecleaning at the last national convention. He is a notorious reactionary. Kazimer is a national officer of the Slovak League of America and is equally reactionary.

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the ABC consists of Stanley Bakanas, a Lithuanian reactionary; Theodore L. Moritz, an ex-Congressman and follower of the fascist Catholic priest Father Coughlin; Hugh McKenna; Common Pleas Judge Harry Montgomery, a Democrat, and Superior Court Judge Blair F. Gunther, Republican.

Curiously enough, the most spectacular and perhaps unprincipled of all the red-baiting politicians—Judge Michael A. Musmanno—does not appear among the leaders of the ABC.

The lesser lights of the organization—Ladesic, Kazimer, McKenna, Bakanas, Moritz, and the executive secretary, Mrs. Julie Coax—are all payrollers in the county apparatus, which is dominated by Chairman John Kane of the Board of County Commissioners. Kane is the No. 2 Democrat—next to boss David Lawrence.

THIS MISCALLED "Americans Battling Communism" and these reactionaries who comprise its open leadership, spearhead the forces attempting to break down democratic rights in this great industrial area. They are back of the prosecution of the Communist leaders here, the conviction of Nate Albert, the dismissal of his sister, Dorothy Albert, from her high school job, the denial to the Progressive Party and other citizen groups of the right to meet in public school auditoriums, etc.

housing project, which is just being begun—would admit Negroes.

The Communist Party called for action on the housing crisis more than a month ago in its shop paper, Bethlehem Steelworker. It raised the issue shortly after a number of homes occupied by Negroes were seriously damaged by a hurricane in November.

Communists urge the people of Bethlehem, led by the steelworkers to rally around a program including these points:

- End discrimination in all public projects.
- Increase public housing projects to be financed by increased taxes on the giant Bethlehem Steel Co.

Steelworkers Out

WEST LEECHBURG, Pa.—

The local union of the CIO United Steelworkers closed down the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp. plant Jan. 3, in protest against hiring a journeyman electrician instead of promoting an apprentice from the union list. About 2,400 workers were involved.

Fight Fare Boost

PITTSBURGH.—Petitions are being circulated by the Progressive Party against further increases in local streetcar and bus fares.

One Progressive and his wife collected 700 signatures at the entrance to a movie theater in the Hill district. He got dozens of signatures in a crowded streetcar. Two other Progressives got nearly 400 signatures in another part of that district in a few hours work.

A goal of 100,000 names has been set.

Alexander Wright, Western Pennsylvania organizer says citizens are waking up to what is going on. "People aren't taking it lying down any more. They intend to have their say," he reports.

A news dispatch from L. R. Lindgren, Pittsburgh Press staff writer at Harrisburg, states that "sources close to the Public Utility Commission said that in all probability the rate-fixing agency will not block the increase, which in that event would go into effect automatically on Feb. 18, a month after the Pittsburgh Railways Co. asked for it."

The PUC has authority to hold up the increase for a total of nine more months to provide for public hearings, etc. The record of the body to date is that of subservience to the private utility interests and there is nothing to indicate that anything but the strongest public pressure will hold back what would be the fourth increase in fares since 1946.

Petitions may be obtained from the Progressive Party, 120-9th St., Pittsburgh 22, or by telephone EX 1-0332.

Deny Bail in Albert Appeal

PITTSBURGH.—The State Supreme Court has refused a stay of sentence to Nate Albert pending his appeal from a sentence of 23 months in the workhouse and \$500 fine by Judge Harry Montgomery. He was convicted last December for "inciting to riot" in connection with attempts by Negroes to use the city-owned Highland Park swimming pool.

The effect of the decision is to keep Albert in the workhouse, in the fitting words of the Pittsburgh Press, until the court "gets around" to hearing his appeal, "perhaps in several months."

The Pittsburgh Courier exposed the frameup in an editorial in its issue of Jan. 6. "Albert was tried for inciting to riot in Highland Park, whereas all the real criminals when tried were freed (referring to release of Negro-hating gangsters responsible for the trouble), Albert was found guilty, sentenced to twenty-three months in the workhouse, fined \$500 and subjected to a severe tongue-lashing by Judge Harry Montgomery."

"Whether Communist or not, Albert was on the side of the law in Highland Park. If he was advocating anything, he was advocating the right of Negroes to use a taxpayers' swimming pool. To Judge Montgomery, Albert's Communist associates loomed much larger than the actual denial of a basic right to one group of citizens by another prejudiced group. If Albert had interested himself in protecting a basic right of white people, we doubt that his communism would have been allowed to obscure the basic right involved."

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress is continuing to secure Albert the right of being admitted to bail pending a decision on his appeal, the customary procedure in such cases.

Pittsburgh Labor News

Cabbies Strike

The Owl Cab Co. of Pittsburgh was tied up by a strike of its 86 employees. They are represented by Local 262 of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

The workers are demanding health and accident insurance to cover injuries while at work, the company to provide bonds for drivers arrested while working, and certain pay adjustments. The latter include a raise in the scale paid telephone operators from the present \$29.50 to \$32.50 a week to \$32.50 to \$40 for a 40 hour week. The union wants wages of mechanics increased 25 cents an hour.

Union members are particularly incensed at the company's effort to require a 250-day probationary period during which a driver gets 40 percent commission and after which he is entitled to an additional 5 percent in comparison to the 30-day period in the old contract which expired Dec. 31.

Indignation is hot over the poor sanitary accommodations furnished workers. The Pittsburgh Courier quotes an Owl driver: "It's a damn shame! There's only one washroom for both men and women employees. The seat is broken off the commode and there's not even soap and towels for the operators."

The local negotiating committee consists of Don Coles, president;

Edward Tomlin, vice president; Charles F. Spearman; Edward Harris, Kenneth Sherman, Reuben Scott, together with Dominick Spasbo, international representative.

The company's charter restricts its operations to the Third and Fifth wards, where the bulk of the city's Negro population is confined. The big Yellow Cab Co., which controls the overwhelming proportion of cab service throughout the city, is responsible for this jimcrow division. It continually harasses Owl drivers in the attempt to prevent any encroachment on its monopoly position.

Brewery Men Back

The strike of some 900 brewery workers of Local 22 of the CIO union who had been joined by about 1,100 bottlers and drivers in Locals 144 and 67 for a reported 30-cent an hour wage hike, ended with their return to work on assurance of their international officers that they would negotiate for a new contract affording the "largest possible wage increase allowable under the new Federal wage controls."

The workers had rejected company offers of a 15-cent an hour boost plus a pension plan equivalent to about five cents an hour more.

Tieup Hits Penna. Yards

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The "mass sickness" among railroad workers spread to this area last week. Embargoes were declared on all but perishable and emergency freight as scores

of workers reported laying off because of illness. Passenger train operations were curtailed. Postmaster James C. Smith announced embargoes on all first class mail over eight ounces, all third and fourth class mail, and all second class except newspapers.

All but a handful of the hundreds employed in the big Pitcairn yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad failed to show up for work Feb. 2 when the "sickness" hit this area.

Insistent demands by Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen members from the Conemaugh branch of that union for immediate strike action at a meeting here Jan. 30 of 200 railroad workers, including some engineers, firemen and conductors, had resulted in a stormy meeting, featured by a fist fight and sudden adjournment by the chairman after declaring a strike motion defeated.

IN ORDER TO AVERT strike action union officers urged a motorcade to Washington for personal visits to Western Pennsylvania congressmen. This was carried.

The following night a caravan of 35 cars left this city, joined by ten more at Midway on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, carrying 200 railroad workers, mostly members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, C. J. Sludden of Pittsburgh, who is state legislative chairman for the union, headed the delegation, together with W. J. McCafferty of McKees Rocks, chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Association of BRT locals.

In Washington the delegation interviewed Sen. James H. Duff and six of the more progressive Congressmen. According to Fred W. Perkins, Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Press, Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh Democrat, and Harmer D. Denny, Pittsburgh Republican, declared they had been "impressed by the sincerity of these visitors and believed their complaints should be fully investigated."

However, the delegates had already fully informed the congressmen of the two years of "run-around" handed them by the Truman Administration and the interminable "investigations" conducted by its various mediation boards and other means of sabotaging demands of the workers. So Eberharter's and Denny's "sympathy" has not been of much assistance to the workers.

Phila. Rallies With Robeson For Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Feb. 11, friends of the Pennsylvania Worker are scheduled to hold a demonstration for peace and a free press at 31st and York Sts. Through mass sale of The Pennsylvania Worker on the streets they will reaffirm the right of this newspaper to fight for peace and demand freedom of four women arrested last Summer while selling The Worker.

The women were subsequently indicted and charged with "sedition" for advocating a halt to the bloodshed in Korea.

CIO for Arbitration

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—At the last moment before a strike deadline against the Aliquippa & Southern Railroad, which is a connecting line owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and services its local plant, the CIO United Railroad Workers Union agreed to arbitrate its demand for a 16-cent an hour raise for about 300 members, who comprise the non-operating personnel of the line.

The award is to be returned by the end of the first week in March.

3 Children Die

(Continued from Page 1)

advocated evicting the tenants even if it meant separating families.

It then switched its line and tried to discredit public housing by playing up the existence of so-called "chiselers" in the few projects that exist here.

Police and city officials are trying to shift the blame of the Jackson tragedy by spreading rumors as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Jackson during the fire. They even brought Mrs. Jackson and another roomer in the burned building to headquarters on the basis of so-called arguments that were alleged to have occurred between them.

CONFERENCES HAVE been held with the Mayor by a number of groups, including the Colored Voters Club, which sought action on the housing problem which has been aggravated by Bethlehem Steel's war-induced expansion.

The best he could do was promise that at some future date, a

Illinois Ups Sub Goals; Call Sunday Mobilization

"SUNDAY IS SUB DAY!" That slogan was sounded throughout Chicago in a rallying call to all sub-getters to report for week-end mobilization.

This Sunday and next will be high points in the drive to reach

the 2,000-sub Illinois quota and to surpass it by 50 percent.

The new goals were set here this week after the sub campaign moved into high gear, with every section of the city calling week-end mobilizations for canvassing.



**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The Meaning of Martinsville

By Claude Lightfoot

WHAT is the meaning of Martinsville?

For the answer to that question, this paper went this week to Claude Lightfoot, one of this city's keenest observers of Negro History—and one of its makers.

Lightfoot, 41, is the executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party and a member of the party's national committee.

"There is no decent American who can fail to be shocked by the legalized mass murder of these seven Negroes in Virginia," he said, "but to fully understand it is something else again."

Lightfoot made it clear that the Martinsville outrage was no isolated incident. "It is part of a grim chapter of Negro History which also contains within it the case of Lieut. Gilbert in Korea, the story of Willie McGee in Mississippi and the growing impoverishment and terror which are the lot of the Negro people throughout the length and breadth of this land."

He told of the heroic efforts in which the Communists played a major role, in trying to save the "Martinsville Seven."

"They pulled the switch in defiance of national and worldwide protests," he said, "and incidentally, they helped destroy many of the lingering illusions about this administration in Washington and

Claude Lightfoot is the author of a new pamphlet entitled "An American Looks at Russia." It is available at the Modern Book Store, 180 W. Washington, Chicago at five cents a copy.

the kind of war program on which it has embarked."

Lightfoot spoke warmly of the excellent Negro History Week observance which has been developed here and throughout the nation. He praised the broad popularization of the role of Negro in American history and in every major field of endeavor.

"Negro History Week must be the occasion when we examine not only our gains but our losses as well," he said, "We must look for the reasons why we were able to make advances, such as FEPC, during World War II and why our welfare and our very existence is threatened by those who are planning World War III."

Lightfoot explained that "the very nature of the war drive today makes the attack on the Negro people inevitable," and cited these reasons:

1. The administration has launched a white supremacist, imperialist war of conquest against colored peoples which has naturally unloosed a program of brutal chauvinism here at home.

2. U. S. foreign policy is directed against destroying the liberation struggle of the colonial people with whom the fate of the Negro people here is so closely intertwined.

3. The cost of the war drive, fully directed by Big Business, is being loaded on the shoulders of the working people, which includes the largest mass of the Negro people.

4. The U. S. today has assumed the brutal, aggressive "Hitler role" in world affairs today, singling out minorities in this country for persecution in the same way that Hitler persecuted the Jews of Germany.

"IT IS no accident," he pointed out, "that seven Negroes were killed in Martinsville during the same week when the U. S. par-

(Continued on Page 8)

UNIONS CALL STOPPAGES TO PROTEST PAY FREEZE

—See Back Page—

Robeson to be Here Feb. 24-5 For Concert and Mass Rally



PAUL ROBESON

CHICAGO. — Paul Robeson, world-famed Negro singer, will be in Chicago Feb. 24 and 25 to participate in a mass rally and concert arranged by the South Side Negro Labor Council.

Robeson will be featured speaker at a city-wide shop stewards rally, Sunday, Feb. 25, at Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash. The stewards rally, beginning at 10 a.m., will hit at major problems facing Negro trade unionists, including housing, FEPC, and employment of Negro women.

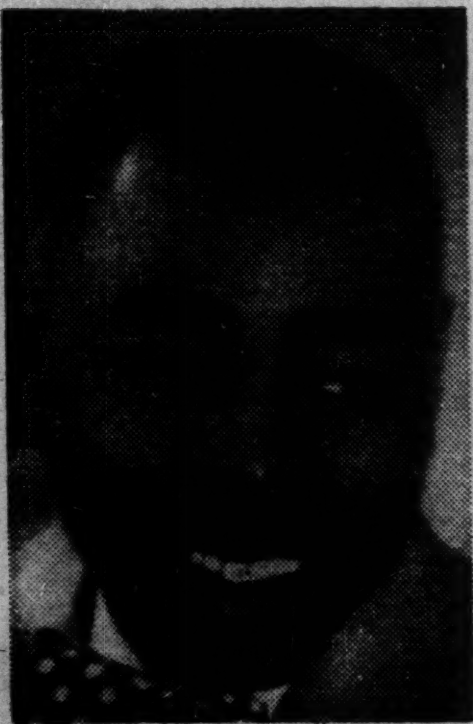
Along with Robeson, Charles Proctor, Packinghouse Local 28, and Harold Ward, farm equipment local 108, will speak.

Sam Parks, South Side Negro Labor Council director, said that all unions have been urged to notify their stewards to attend the rally.

Robeson will appear Saturday, Feb. 25 at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park, to present a full evening concert. Tickets are priced at \$1.80, \$1.20, and 60¢. The concert will begin at 8 p.m.

Call March 1st Peace Pilgrimage To Washington

— See Page 3 —



CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Negro Youth Dies in Cops' Custody--ACLU

CHICAGO.—The American Civil Liberties Union declared this week that its investigation confirmed the fact that Andrew Johnson, a 19-year-old Negro youth, was killed while in Chicago police custody. The ACLU statement, based on private autopsies which it sponsored, revealed that Johnson had died of a lacerated liver while he was being "questioned" by police at the Central Station on January 14.

The autopsies, conducted by medical departments of four universities here, belied the statement by police surgeon Dr. Clarence Mansfield, who said Johnson died of a heart attack.

ACLU Chicago Director Edward H. Meyerding said: "We have proof that Johnson died of an injury inflicted during the time of his detention."

He said that the ACLU probe included the questioning of pri-

soners who were in jail along with Johnson. Relatives and friends of the husky young worker have stated that he was perfectly healthy at the time of his arrest. The inquest in the case was being continued this week at the County Morgue.

Three Negro Unionists Win \$225 Court Award from Jimcrow Tavern Operator

CHICAGO.—Three Negro trade unions leaders this week won a \$225 award from a tavern keeper who refused to serve them.

Hilliard Ellis, Edward Johnson and James Smith, leaders of UAW-CIO Local 453, were given the award by an all-white jury who found the operators of the Barclay Cocktail Lounge, 102 E. Cermak, guilty of violating the Illinois civil rights act.

Attorney Irving Meyers represented the unionists before Circuit Judge E. A. Roeth.

BEN PHILLIPS' STRENGTH MOUNTS

Negro Candidate for Council Hits Jimcrow in E. St. Louis

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—A crusade to elect the first Negro to the four-man town commissioner grew in strength here as the candidacy of Ben Phillips won support from Negro and white voters who have for many years been saddled with corrupt machine politicians.

The non-partisan primary on Tuesday, Feb. 13, will whittle the field of 20 candidates down to eight. Of the 20, Phillips is the only Negro candidate in this town in which more than one-third of the voting strength is held by the Negro people.

Phillips' campaign was a continuation of the fight for civil rights which he has led here. As chairman of the local chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, the young Negro leader has led a vigorous battle against jimcrow in the hospitals, theatres, restaurants and other public centers here.

worker, Phillips is now a railroad worker and secretary of the AFL Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers Local No. 451.

From his campaign headquarters in the center of the town here, Phillips has carried on a hard-hitting campaign on some of the burning local issues that no other candidate will dare to touch.

He has been directing his main fire at the two major party machines who have run the town into debt and failed to provide the people with the most elementary city services. Aggravating the scandalous housing shortage here is the lack of fire protection, especially

in the Negro communities, where there are large areas without fire-plugs.

Phillips has been on the radio repeatedly during the campaign stressing the shocking jimcrow restrictions in the community and the high cost of discrimination to the entire population.

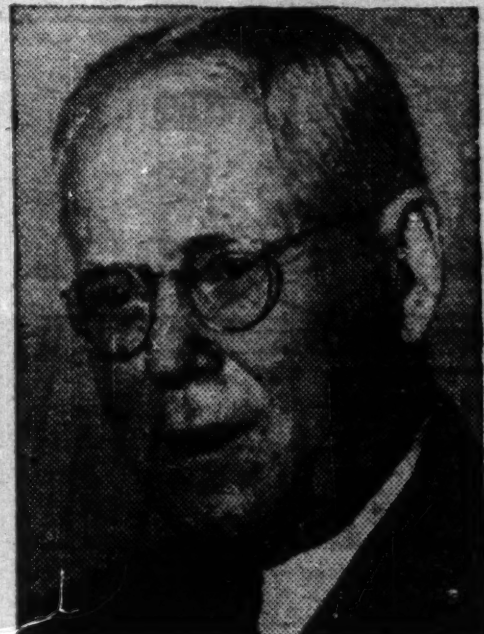
HAMMERSMARK HONORED

Plan Birthday Tribute to Sam

CHICAGO.—When Chicagoans celebrate the 79th birthday of Sam Hammersmark on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, they will be paying tribute to a man who has helped make some of the best phases of recent American history.

Hammersmark, beloved Chicago veteran of the labor movement, will be feted at a gala affair at the UE Ballroom, 37 S. Ashland.

His colorful and active personal history covers such chapters as his career as a traveling organizer in the steel, rubber, packinghouse and other industries. He was a co-worker with such outstanding figures and William Z. Foster, Clarence Darrow, Tom Mooney.



SAM HAMMERSMARK

MUCH of Hammersmark's life centered around books. As a publisher, he was responsible for enriching American literature with working-class writings. In recent years, he has operated the Modern Book Store at 180 W. Washington St., the city's outstanding center of labor and Marxist literature. Here Sam Hammersmark is more than a bookseller but also a mentor to hundreds who come to seek his judgment and to be informed out of his vast store of cultural and political knowledge.

Hammersmark numbers among his friends such literary figures as Carl Sandburg, Jack Conroy, Langston Hughes, Howard Fast, Gwendolyn Brooks, and Meridel Le Sueur.

HE PIONEERED in labor political action and in building the American Federation of Labor in an earlier day.

"Many of these old timers with whom I worked have gone to their reward," as the saying goes," Hammersmark declared, "and others have succumbed to various corrupting earthly rewards."

"But even some of the right-wing AFL leaders come into the book store occasionally to reminisce about the time when they were left-wingers with me and to ease their consciences by telling me how much they respect me for remaining in the militant working-class movement."

Hammersmark is part of the tradition of Joe Hill, Bill Haywood and Eugene Debs. He fought the battles of industrial unionism and the 40-hour week. He helped improve the conditions of workers in the mining camps and sweatshops.

HIS STORY is reflected in the writings of Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, Jack London and Theodore Dreiser. Every honest history of the American labor movement mentions him prominently in the chapters that deal with unionizing the nation's basic industries.

Defense of Non-Citizens to Be Planned Here March 3-4

CHICAGO.—The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born this week announced a conference to be held here March 3-4 to consider and act upon the dangers to the existence of the Bill of Rights created by the widespread attacks on foreign born Americans.

The conference will concern itself with:

- The Justice Department's attempt to use the McCarran Law to establish concentration camps in the United States by illegally re-arresting 48 non-citizens in deportation proceedings last October and holding them without bail. Five are yet in jail denied bail.

- Announcement by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that it will arrest and deport more than 3,400 non-citizens on the deportation provisions of the McCarran Law.

- The difficulties faced by thousands of non-citizens who have been trying for years to become

American citizens without success.

ANTON J. CARLSON, Professor Emeritus University of Chicago, conference chairman, declared:

"This Midwest Conference will re-affirm its attachment to the democratic aspirations of the American people, to the United States Constitution and to its Bill of Rights. It will devote itself to

rallying all sections of the American people to defend the rights of all non-citizens and naturalized citizens — regardless of their race, color, creed, national origin, or political belief—who become victims of McCarran Law hysteria in this period."

The conference will open with a banquet at the Hamilton Hotel Saturday, March 3, and sessions will be held Sunday, March 4, at Hull House, 800 South Halsted St.

Honor

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

National Chairman of the Communist Party

- He pioneered in organizing Chicago's steel, packinghouse and railroad workers.
- He is known and loved as a great leader of the working class throughout our nation and the world.



Celebrate his 70th Birthday!

Foster Birthday Ball

SATURDAY NITE, MARCH 3

Packinghouse Labor Center
49th and Wabash

CELEBRATE THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE WORKER DRIVE!

Music — Entertainment — Refreshments — Dancing

Prizes for the best Sub-getters

ADMISSION: \$1.25, tax included

Admission FREE to those who have secured 3 subs in this drive



ILLINOIS
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EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

What's On? CHICAGO

HELP Sam Hammersmark celebrate his birthday at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland Ave., Saturday evening, Feb. 17. Program. Refreshments.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Large public meeting, Sunday, Feb. 18 at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park. 3 p.m. Culmination of Negro History Week activities. Awards and honors to be conferred on citizens who have contributed toward racial unity and full citizenship for the Negro people. Arranged by Negro History Committee.

PAUL ROBESON CONCERT. Saturday, Feb. 24 at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park. Sponsored by South Side Negro Labor Council.

CITYWIDE STEWARDS' RALLY. Sunday, Feb. 25 Hear leading labor spokesmen discuss: Housing, FEPC, Dope Traffic, Employment of Negro Women, Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Auspices: South Side Negro Labor Council.

Join in Honoring

Sam Hammersmark

Sat., February 17th
8:30 P. M.

UE BALL ROOM 37 S. ASHLAND

ENTERTAINMENT:

Dancers • Singers
Actors • Artists

Refreshments and Dancing

Donation: \$1.00

The Lt. Gilbert Case: Story of All Negroes In Armed Forces

By John Pittman

The story of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., young Negro officer of York, Pa., is the story of Negroes in the U. S. armed forces today. Young Gilbert, framed and court-martialed by white senior officers of the 25th Infantry Division, of which his own 24th Infantry Regiment was a part, was sentenced to death. A mass campaign forced a rehearing on his case. And President Truman finally commuted the sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

But Lt. Gilbert courageously continues to assert his innocence, and to fight for full freedom. "Even with him (President Truman) whom I placed all my faith in, I have not found justice," he wrote the Civil Rights Congress, which entered a brief on his behalf and helped to mobilize the campaign to free him. "I must continue to appeal as all small men do when confronted with matters beyond their sphere to organizations or persons powerful enough at least to be heard, to help them find justice if such a thing exists for us."

For Lt. Gilbert, the fight goes on. He defies the lynch-verdict of the court martial, which was affirmed by the top brass and the President himself. Clearly, Lt. Gilbert's fight for his personal freedom coincides with the fight of all the people of the United States for the preservation of their liberties.

SO IT IS with all the other Negroes in the armed forces. Their fight for full equality is a fight for democracy, and as such, generates and joins democratic currents among all the people, currents that stem from the trade unions as well as from other sections of the people, currents which fight for peace as well as democratic rights.

That Lt. Gilbert's fight is not unusual is attested to by a recent announcement of Pentagon officials. These officials declared that they have up for review some 50 court martial cases involving Negro GIs, and "believe" there is one case involving a white GI.

This announcement coincided with the execution of the Martinsville Seven, bringing to 52 the number of Negroes executed on charges of "rape" by the State of Virginia since 1908, which in the same time has never executed a white man on the same charge. This announcement showed that the unequal, jimcrow treatment of Negro civilians is carried over into the armed forces.

Fact of the matter is that Negroes have had to fight for the right to fight in the armies of the United States throughout the entire history of this country. But the fight, for this right, and the fight for equality of treatment in the U. S. armed forces, has made greatest headway during the great just and democratic wars of the United States, when there existed among the people an upsurge for the extension of democracy.

Thus, during the wars of the American Revolution, against the slaveholders' bid for hemispheric domination, and against German fascism's attempt to conquer the world, the integration of Negroes in the armed forces attained high levels. Whereas, during the unjust, aggressive, imperialist wars were accompanied by mounting attacks on the Negro people at home; while, on the other hand, the Negro people made their greatest advances toward citizenship during the periods of the just, democratic wars of defense of the country.

These facts, drawn from the

history and experience of the Negro people as well as from present-day events, forecast the future of Negro soldiers in the current billionaires' war against the Asian people. It is probable that the top brass, conforming to the billionaires' over-all political strategy in relation to the Negro people, will make certain formal motions toward integration for tactical reasons. But they will continue the segregated discriminatory status of Negro troops as an essential element of their racist, imperialist war against the Asian peoples. Freedom for the Negro people, full democratic status for Negro soldiers, can only be won today through the struggle for peace.



LT. GILBERT

The War-Makers 'Honor' Negro History Week

By Benjamin J. Davis

The Wall Street monopolists and their faithful lackey, Pres. Truman, "honored" Negro History Week by committing the most barbarous crime against the Negro people in the modern history of the country—the mass murder of the seven innocent Martinsville youths.

This had just been preceded by the cold-blooded police lynching and robbery of the Negro veteran John Derrick, on the streets of Harlem.

The real honor to the Negro people during this month of annual observance of Negro History came, not from the war-mad government of the United States, but from the peace-loving governments and peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and from the new People's Republic of China, led by Mao Tse-tung.

From the Soviet Union, China, and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe came cablegrams to America supporting the Negro people and their allies in the nation-wide demand to save the lives of the martyred Martinsville seven.

THE WORKER honors Negro History Week by making its local week-end "Worker" edition the "New York-Harlem" edition in order to strengthen its long brilliant and unique leadership for Negro liberation.

It is not accidental that the first victims of the Truman-proclaimed "national emergency" are the railroad workers and the Negro people. For together they are the foundation of struggles of the American people for peace and democracy.

The young Martinsville Negroes are martyrs to the lunatic drive of Wall Street and Truman toward another world war and fascism.

They are victims of Wall Street's monstrous aggression against the people of Korea and China. They were murdered in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people—especially in the deep South—where they are fighting with heroic courage for freedom,

democracy and peace. But this attempt will fail. The white ruling class and its poll tax governments in the South have lost their human instincts.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (above) served six years as Councilman of the City of New York and in that capacity was known as the tribune of the workers and the Negro people. As a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Davis led in formulating the Party's position on the Negro question following the rejection of Earl Browder's pro-capitalist policies.

A native Georgian, Davis attended school there and obtained a law degree from the Harvard Law School. It was while defending Angelo Herndon, the young Negro Communist charged in 1932 with "insurrection" for having organized the unemployed of Atlanta, that Davis became a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties assigned to him as a National Committee member, Davis also serves as the chairman of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

He is one of the 11 Communist leaders who face 10 years in jail on the framed charge of "conspiracy."

Peace Is on Trial In Pittsburgh

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—I almost imagined that I was watching the madhouse scene in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as I heard Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's star witness, screaming from the witness stand in the "sedition" trial.

The screaming has gone on every day since the Judge took the stand as the prosecutor's chief "expert" on "Communism" and "socialism" and "war" and "peace."

One cannot tell how far this wild, disorderly behavior is calculated. But it fits into the fascist framework of this prosecution of Steve Nelson, the Spanish war hero, who is chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, and of Andy Onda, veteran Communist organizer in the steel and coal towns, and of James Dolsen, The Worker's correspondent.

All three were arrested last summer when they demanded the withdrawal of American troops. In so doing they were threatening the profits of the Mellons and the U. S. Steel magnates and the other big war industry lords who run Pittsburgh.

MUSMANNO is trying to make it impossible for defense counsel to object to the utterly illegal conduct of the prosecution.

The slightest objection is likely



STEVE NELSON

to set Musmanno screaming from the witness stand. This Judge of the Court of Common Pleas isn't presiding at this trial. He is testifying only as the prosecution's chief "expert," and as the amateur cop, who raided the Communist Party headquarters last summer. But he begins ranting at the defense attorneys whether he is asked a question or not.

He doesn't merely call defense attorney John T. McTernan a "liar," a "fabricator" and a "prevaricator" and a "week-end guest" from Los Angeles, who has no right to tell Musmanno what to do.

He screams these epithets, while his body shakes with rage. And he goes into another frenzy when the tall, dignified defense attorney asks the trial judge to please "keep" order in the court.

ANOTHER BURST of screams follows when McTernan pleads with the Trial judge to instruct the witness to speak only in answer to questions.

And Musmanno roars again that he doesn't need any lawyer from Los Angeles to tell him how to behave when McTernan remarks that "it is difficult to know who is running this court."

Trial Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who once compared Stalin to Hitler in remarks from the bench before this trial began, lets his brother Common Pleas judge rave on for minutes on end.

Eventually, however, he has to restore order in the court. And the trial record once quotes him as telling Musmanno "Judge, be quiet."

MUSMANNO's "evidence" against the defendants is as irrational as his courtroom behavior.

This provocateur judge says the defendants are guilty of a "seditious" plot to "overthrow" the Government of the State of Pennsylvania because they sold books that—

- Called for peace in Korea;
- Denounced Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia;
- Praised Socialism in general;
- Praised Socialism in the Soviet Union in particular;
- Allegedly advocated "force and violence" against the government through some of these books.

Musmanno's No. 1 exhibit against Nelson, Onda and Dolsen is the famous working class classic, the Communist Manifesto, which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels wrote in 1847.

Then follow Lenin's works and various recent Communist Party documents with emphasis on the Communist's support of peace. He reads brief quotations out of context to the jury.

The Stockholm peace petition against the atomic bomb got Musmanno's special attention last week.

Peace is on trial in this fantastic court proceedings.

They are thirsting for the blood of the Negro people. It has already set the date—March 20—for the legal lynching of the innocent young Negro father, Willie McGee, in Mississippi!

This orgy of blood-letting of Negroes must end!

THE NEGRO PEOPLE cry for and demand peace, freedom and life—not war, fascism and death.

The Negro people and their white labor-progressive supporters can impose this demand upon Wall Street and Truman. Especially will they press this demand with their combined and united strength during all Negro History observances this month!

Already Harlem has begun to step up its "fight back movement!" It is moving into action.

Unity, militant struggle and mass pressure is the need of the hour!

Turn out in thousands at the fighting Lincoln-Douglass Day memorial meeting and celebration in Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., Monday evening at 8 p.m. We honor the memory of the Martinsville Seven that "It Shall Not Happen Again!"

Save Willie McGee! No more lynchings—"legal" or illegal!

Peace and freedom—not war and fascism! Death to lynchers!

Jury Continues Derrick Hearing

The New York County Grand Jury was still hearing testimony and receiving evidence yesterday in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick.

The hearing is expected to have 45 witnesses. Many of them had seen Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo slay Derrick just 24 hours after his discharge from the U. S. Army.



NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Plan Awards at Feb. 18 Rally

CHICAGO.—High-spot of the Negro History Week activities here will be a large public meeting, Sunday, Feb. 18, at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41 St. and South Park, 3 p.m.

Honors will be awarded several Chicagoans who have contributed toward inter-racial unity and full citizenship for the Negro people.

"Besides the meetings," Mrs. Margaret Goss Burroughs, Chairman of the Negro History Week Committee, declared, "Mothers have been visiting aldermen to demand that a monument to Frederick Douglass or some other Negro hero, be put up by the city or state in a public park."

Mrs. Burroughs pointed out that members of the committee have been invited to speak on radio station WMAQ, Saturday morning, Feb. 17 on the Elizabeth Hart show.

The DuSable History Club will

present Mr. Rayford Logan, Sunday, Feb. 11 at Quin Chapel in a Carter Woodson memorial service.

Mrs. Burroughs revealed that for the first time in Chicago Negro History Week greeting cards, specially designed by a leading artist, will be available to all at 3 cents each.

"The cards have a sketch of Frederick Douglass on the front," Mrs. Goss said, "and we feel that they mark an important step forward. Sending greeting cards during Negro History Week will help to give the period a festive air—just as other nations have their holidays and celebrations, we will now have ours."

PLAN PRESENTATION OF THE NEGRO IN CULTURE

CHICAGO.—Negro History Week will be observed by the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions with a dramatic presentation on Sunday, Feb. 18, 8:15 p.m., at the Eleventh Street Theatre, 72 E. 11th St.

The script, "Lift Every Voice," by Margaret Goss Burroughs, of the South Side Art Center, dramatizes the contribution made by the Negro to the cultural life of the nation.

Under the direction of Nate Caldwell of the Chicago Radio Council and the Roosevelt College Radio Workshop, an outstanding group of Negro artists will participate in the program. Afro-Cuban dances by the Jimmy Payne group and ballet by Donald De Holt will illustrate the development of the

Negro artist along classical and formal lines, as well as interpretation of the primitive.

Soprano Dorothy Bradley, ballad singer Richard Crolley, pianist Genevieve Sims and the Pre-Professional Guild, a young people's chorus directed by Virgil Abner will present the musical program. The well-known poet Joe King will read selections from his own work.

The performance is being held for the benefit of the newly established A. S. P. Cultural Center and the South Side Art Center.

The Meaning of Martinsville

(Continued from Page 1)
doned a group of savage Nazi butchers in Germany."

These are some of the facts which explain why some of the gains so bitterly wrested by the Negro people during the early 40's are being destroyed during the early 50's, he declared.

"And our people will understand also the revival of Uncle Tomism which today compares with the period following Reconstruction.

"The savage blows against our people," he said, "are not softened by the caresses which the white chauvinists bestow on an Edith Sampson, a John Senugstacke, a Bill Dawson or a Willard Townsend."

"THEY have received cash payment for the job of selling the war to the Negro people—their Judas role stands out sharply against the background of the Martinsville massacre."

Lightfoot declared that the Negro people reject the position of Rep. Adam Powell who agreed to stop fighting for Negro rights "for the duration."

"Struggle—not surrender—is the mood of our people today," the Communist leader declared, "nor will they follow those who are themselves ensnared in the two old parties of reaction and chauvinism."

LIGHTFOOT who has led im-

portant mass struggles during his 20 years in the Communist Party, was given recognition by the recent national convention of the Communist Party which elected him to its highest body.

He recounted the emphasis on the Negro question given by that historic convention and the election of six Negroes to the 22-man national committee.

"That convention had profound significance for the Negro people," he declared, "and has frightened those who are still trying to the harness the Negro people to the two old parties."

He cited an editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier which betrayed this fright in an editorial entitled "Operation Negro" which expressed alarm that the Communist Party convention had once again shown that it is the only party in which democracy is a living reality.

"OUR PARTY, from Scottsboro to Martinsville and from the relief and eviction struggles of the 30's to the FEPC and housing struggles of today, has made historic advances of the Negro people possible," said Lightfoot.

"As a result, we are proud to be known today as 'the party of the Negro people'."

He declared that the living content of Negro history Week is in seeking out the lessons of history on how the Negro people can make further advances.

"WE WILL move ahead by ally-

Stoppages Here Hit Pay Freeze Order

CHICAGO.—A wave of stoppages protesting the government's wage freeze edict developed here this week, set off by the huge demonstration in the packinghouses last Wednesday. The district-wide action of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers was followed up by sentiment for similar actions by other unions which were still in the planning stage this week.

At the same time, a program took shape in many unions for giving "moral and material aid" to the striking trainmen.

DISTRICT UE LEADERS here wired President Truman declaring that, "It is time you used the power of our government to promote the interests and welfare of these deserving (railroad) workers rather than the rail operators' profits."

The wire was signed by President Ernest DeMaio, Vice-President William D. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer Grant Oakes and Recording Secretary Alice Smith.

A similar statement was issued by the Chicago Labor Unity Committee and forwarded to the affiliated local unions for action in support of the trainmen.

MEANWHILE, the UE prepared for action on wages in line with recent policy statements rejecting the pay freeze order. A three-district conference will be held here on Feb. 17 to deal with application of the policies developed at a national UE parley on Feb. 11.

The packinghouse workers acted in the face of the decision by the big packers to call off wage negotiations which had been in progress for several weeks before the government's wage edict was issued.

They rallied here to the slogan, "No Wage Increase—No Work!" Feb. 11 is the date when the union contract becomes open for revision of wages.

A STATEMENT by a district meeting of UPWA local officers and stewards lashed the freeze order "which seeks to freeze prices and profits at record high levels and to saddle labor with starvation wages."

The government's move against labor was linked up with the shocking mass execution of seven innocent Negroes in Virginia in numerous leaflets issued here by unions. One leaflet, put out by UE-FE Local 108 and 141 declared:

"It's a strange kind of democracy Truman and the Washington gang stand for.

"If you are a Nazi murderer, he will save your life.

"If you are a Negro, framed, Southern style, he is too busy to do anything for you.

"If you are a railroad corporation, you are free to rob the country blind.

"If you are a switchman, fighting for decent working conditions, you are a traitor.

"You add it up. Our democracy

ing the Negro people fully in the camp of peace and playing our full role within the struggles of the working class, Negro and white," he said.

"Our people must root themselves among the rank-and-file of the trade unions, finding more militant forms of struggle through which to express the unity of Negro and white around basic demands."

"And finally, we must isolate the Uncle Toms and destroy their influence among our people."

The tragedy of Martinsville, Lightfoot added, "has burned these lessons into our hearts and our minds."

"We must draw the full meaning from one of the most barbaric assaults in the history of our people."

Gil GREEN

All We Need Is More People
Getting More Subs to Put
This Drive Over the Top!

IN ADDITION to the prizes being given by The Worker to the best sub-getters, the Communist Party of Illinois is giving a most coveted prize to the four best Party sections in the sub drive. These four sections will have the honor of selecting one of their members to go as part of a delegation to New York City to greet William Z. Foster in person on his 7th birthday.

At present the four sections that are leading are Hyde Park, and Cacchione 28th Ward, in the community field, and Gary and Parsons in the industrial field. However, before the drive is over there may be more than one upset. Craft for example feels that it ought to have the honor of sending a delegate to New York, especially a railroad worker, for Comrade Foster played no small part in helping to organize the railroad workers.

Of course, Comrade Foster also led the first movements for trade union organization in steel and in packing, and we wonder whether South Chicago and Packing are going to get in the running? At present both of these sections are way down in this drive.

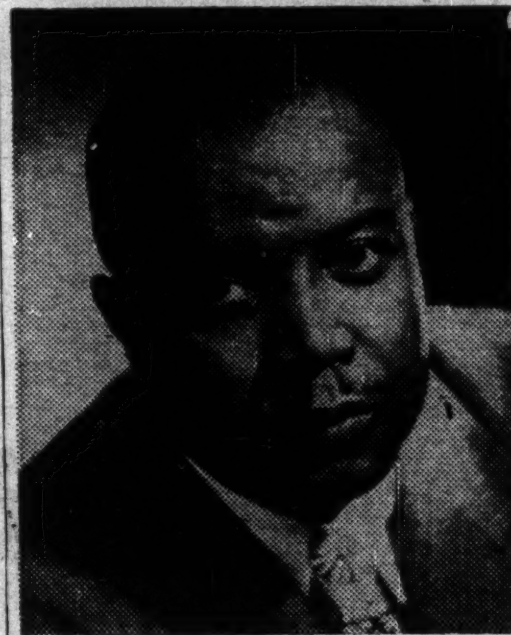
The South Side also promises to shoot forward in the next week. If it continues to move forward at increased tempo, it can even oust Hyde Park from first place, for Hyde Park seems to be resting on its laurels.

We are still to hear from the youth who last year did a bang up job in about ten days time. We understand something is brewing among the young people and next week ought to tell the tale.

THE VERY spirited functionaries' meeting that took place last Friday went on record for completing the state goal by Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, and then from that day to Feb. 25 to go over the goal by a minimum of 50 percent. Thus the week-end of Feb. 10-11 should see a maximum of mobilization and activity in the drive.

Everywhere the reports indicate a magnificent response. The only reason that we have not already topped out goal is that too few people have gone out to get subs and too many have been putting this job off from week to week due to one reason or another. This is certainly the case in Packing.

Let's stop stalling and putting off the job of getting renewals and new readers. Let's have every section and club of the Party concentrate on this task until it is completed!



SAM PARKS
Delegation to Sen. Douglas

can be saved—but only if we fight for it now."

MANY UNIONISTS here carried on an untiring 11th hour campaign last week-end to save the lives of the Martinsville frame-up victims.

On Sunday, a group of some 250 unionists reached Illinois Senator Paul Douglas at a South Side Democratic rally and demanded that he call Washington to ask for a stay of execution.

Douglas callously resisted any suggestion that he call President Truman, declaring that the President was "too busy to be bothered." The delegation was headed by Sam Parks, district secretary-treasurer of the UPWA, Frank Mingo, of FE-UE Local 101, Harold Ward and Ken Born, of UE-FE Local 108.

Members of the delegation also

Scab 'Casey Joneses' Wreck 3 Locomotives

CHICAGO.—Green supervisory help, ordered to take over the jobs of striking switchmen, this week caused a wild commotion at the LaSalle Street Station.

The supervisors failed to put the New York Central Pacemaker diesel locomotive on the turntable properly. As it spun around it rammed a Rock Island switch engine, sending it on a four-block runaway trip untended. The switch engine finally crashed into another NYC diesel.

Total damage: three wrecked locomotives.

spoke to Ald. Archibald Carey, who was very cooperative and called government officials in Washington in their presence.

MEANWHILE, trainmen and others this week reacted strongly to an editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times which called the striking railroad workers "traitors to their country."

The Sun-Times, bombarded with protest letters, was compelled to reprint some of them. One letter by A. N. Overton declared: "No, the railroad switchmen are not 'traitors,' as you said in your editorial. They are just sick and tired of wage inequalities."

Another letter said: "We have railroad employees fighting in Korea, and when they come back I imagine they would like better working conditions."

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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The New York - Harlem Edition of The Worker

This issue of the New York-Harlem Edition of The Worker marks the merger of the Harlem Edition and the regular Two-Star Edition. The editors of The Worker consider this an important change. We consider the developments in the Harlem community to be the concern of ALL New Yorkers. We feel, also, that Harlem residents should be acquainted through our pages with what is going on in every other community.

Our paper believes in, and fights for, the unity of Negro and white. We hold that white workers and progressives have as a responsibility the fight for the rights of the Negro people as an important part of the fight for peace and to defeat our home-made fascists.

We call on our readers to use this edition of our paper in the fight against white supremacy and racist poison on the job, in lily-white neighborhoods, or wherever it shows itself. And we would appreciate further suggestions as to how we can better contribute to the unity of Negro and white, to the full liberation of the Negro people in alliance with the working class.

— The Editors.

Negro History Week

— See Magazine Section —



MRS. JOSEPHINE GRAYSON (second from left), widow of one of the executed Martinsville Seven, Francis D. Grayson, participating in the Sunday night vigil at the White House with her youngest son, James Walter, four, and William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. President Truman refused to see Mrs. Grayson, who came to Washington with her five children.

MASS MEMORIAL SET TO HALT MORE 'MARTINSVILLES'

Harlem Rally Mon. to Map Fight for Other Negro Victims

— See Page 3 —

Pass 10,000 Mark; Sub-Getters Up Goals

The campaign for 30,000 subscriptions for The Worker went over the 10,000 mark last week, as supporters of the paper throughout the country stepped up their activities in its behalf.

The campaign is scheduled to end on Feb. 25. It started rolling seriously less than two weeks ago.

Figures in the chart (Page 8) show mail subscriptions received in The Worker business office as of Tuesday. Several hundred home delivery subs and many others not yet received by the business office, swell the actual total obtained in the campaign thus far to about 12,000.

Following New York's lead, Illinois supporters have increased their goal from 2,000 to 3,000 subscriptions. With 1,100 actually obtained to date,

campaigners in that state have set themselves the job of hitting the original 2,000 goal by Feb. 12, and then going on from there for another thousand by Feb. 25.

"The mounting struggle for peace and the excellent response of the people to the sub drive open new perspectives for going over the top in Illinois," Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist Party chairman, and Claude Lightfoot, secretary, declared in a statement explaining their support to the decision to increase the state goal by a thousand.

New Yorkers jacked up their quotas from 10,000 to 18,000 less than three weeks ago. Together with home delivery subscriptions, they hit the halfway mark of 9,000 last Sunday, and expect to go to

nearly 13,000 by the end of this week.

Brooklyn campaigners remained far in the lead, with two-thirds of their 5,500 goal already reached. They hope to reach 5,000 subs, or only 500 short of their goal, by the end of this week. The original target of 3,000 set at the beginning of the campaign has already been left far behind.

Five Brooklyn communities have gone over the top, and have launched a drive for 25 percent above their goals.

Manhattanites, with more than 1,200 subs in last week, outstripped Brooklyn for the first time since the campaign opened. They are shooting for 1,500 this week, which will bring them to 65 percent of their goal of 7,000.

Tenants Lobby Tuesday to Fight Rent Hike

— See Page 2 —



Tenants Move on Albany Tuesday to Fight Rent Hike

The largest tenant delegation ever organized is expected to converge on Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 13, to force the Dewey-controlled Legislature to defeat the McGoldrick rent boost steal. Unless the Legislature acts by Feb. 15, the plan set forth by Joseph D.

McGoldrick, state rent czar, automatically opens the door to 15 percent rent boosts and numberless evictions.

Despite efforts of newspaper headlines to make it appear that the battle is about over and lost for the tenants, members of the New York Tenant Council, of unions affiliated with the United Labor Action Committee, and the American Labor Party, making up the mass lobby, are determined to force a showdown with the GOP administration.

By its action last week, the Republican majority has shown that it wants to avoid a showdown vote on the McGoldrick plan. It would rather the landlord-favoring scheme went into effect without a show of hands in order to escape the wrath of the voters. By a vote of 81 to 65 the Assembly voted last Monday to block a Democrat-

ic move to bring out a resolution disapproving the McGoldrick plan. In that vote three Republicans broke ranks to join the Democrats.

However, a big fight around the disapproving resolution of State Sen. William Bianchi, Republican-American Labor Party, is expected to break out on Tuesday when hundreds of delegates will be on hand to watch the floor fight.

If the Bianchi measure passes the Senate where a switch of five votes are needed, the measure then goes to the Assembly. The switch is by no means out of the question. With delegates on hand some of the Republican Senators from New York City and upstate cities, who are sensitive to tenant pressure may be forced to go along with the Democrats. The Democrats may also be forced to put up a fight because of the pres-

ence of the delegates.

In addition to the tenant lobby hundreds of other citizens, including parents, teachers, trade unionists, are expected to swamp Albany for the budget hearing. All in all they will make up one of the largest lobbies seen in the Capital in recent years.

The 81 to 65 vote in the Assembly shows that the lines are not so frozen even among the Republicans that a shift cannot be effected. The 16 vote majority won by the Republicans can be whittled down with consistent pressure from now until February 15. A strong possibility exists for revisions of the 15 percent increase-mass eviction bill.

Democrats are already on the spot with consumers for Mayor Impellitteri's increased tax demands.

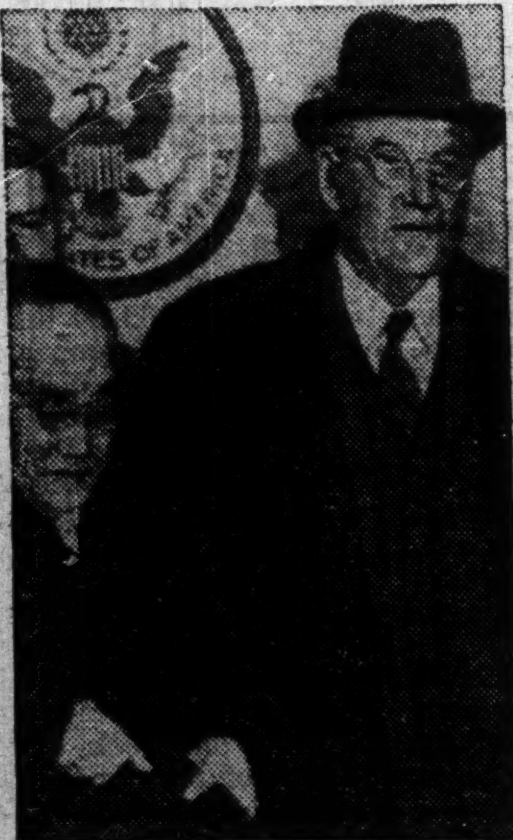
UN Gags China's Voice on Charge Against U. S. Gov't

Having forced the delegate of People's China to return home last December by cutting off debate on the charge of U. S. aggression in China, the United Nations majority abruptly returned to its discussion this week. But the discussion in the Assembly's main Political Committee was launched in the absence of a Peking spokesman, and without prior announcement to China.

People China's envoy, Wu Hsi-chuan, had been prevented, before his departure, from delivering a speech on his country's charges. This week, despite a request from Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai that Wu's speech be read to the UN and distributed, the Washington-dominated Political Committee majority upheld a ruling by 32 to 6, with 16 abstentions, that the speech not be heard.

Before the committee, S. K. Tsarapkin charged that investigations by People's China revealed that from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, U.S. planes violated Chinese soil on 328 occasions, with 16 killed and 115 injured. Some 1,500 American planes took part in these air attacks over Manchuria, Tsarapkin said, and charged that they were part of an "aggressive" policy against People's China.

In a new resolution on the subject submitted by the Soviet



WARMAKER John Foster Dulles is pictured with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida (left) on the way to a conference with Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo. Dulles offered a pact under which U.S. troops would remain after a peace treaty.

Union, the UN was asked to condemn the U. S. for these violations.

Indications were that the State Department would seek to hurry through a defeat for the Soviet resolution. This would leave the Political Committee only one item on its agenda—the Washington resolution for an "investigation" of the Taiwan (Formosa) question, which was introduced to sidetrack the Chinese and other charges against the unilateral seizure of the Chinese island by the Truman government.

The Peking Government also rejected last week the recent UN action declaring China the aggressor in Korea. Foreign Minister Chou En-lai termed the action illegal, asserted that it proved the U. S. Government wants "not peace, but war" and that the General Assembly had "ignored the desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world" in turning down the Arab-Asian peace proposals.

Scanning the News

Asks Stand on Re-Arming Nazis



BEN GOLD

BEN GOLD, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, invited Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph Breslaw, manager, Local 35, International Ladies Garment Workers, to join him and other trade union leaders in addressing a rally to protest German rearmament. . . .

Extensive plans for celebrating the 70th birthday on Feb. 25 of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, were announced. . . . The American Labor Party called on Gov. Dewey to honor his public pledge to ensure public hearings on the state civilian defense bill, which would give the governor dictatorial powers. . . . Louis Wenstock, veteran painters' leader, was reinstated in the industry's welfare plan, after having been ousted from it by the reactionary administration of Painters District Council 9. It was under Wenstock's leadership that the welfare plan had been won.

The widow of Herman Newton, a Negro slain on Memorial day, 1949, by a Brooklyn cop, was awarded \$50,281 damages in Kings County Supreme Court. Mrs. Lottie Newton, the mother of one child, had been on relief since her husband was slain. . . .

Helps Gangland Big Shots

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, told the Marine Cooks & Stewards that his organization will support their fight against AFL and CIO raids. . . .

The Australian government threatened to use force to get workers back on the job as coal and rail strikes spread, and dock workers warned that they will refuse to work overtime because of an unsatisfactory wage award. . . .

Thirty-nine Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis and other religious leaders from New



HARRY BRIDGES

York and Connecticut urged the New York State Board of Regents not to ban the showing of the film, The Miracle. . . . Farmers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, meeting in the eastern division convention of the Farmers Union, called for "peace and parity, the two essentials for the family-sized farm." . . . More than 20,000 signatures of a petition urging freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert were sent to President Truman by the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress.

For the second time in recent months, Sen. Pat McCarran, author of the police state law which bears his name, tried to block contempt citations and prosecution for some of the nation's biggest operators of organized gambling and vice. . . . Editor & Publisher, organ of the newspaper industry, condemned the Newsdealer Association efforts to restrict Daily Worker sales, and reaffirmed the right of the paper to publish and circulate freely. . . .

Joe McCarthy's Praise

Fifty Klu Kluxer gangsters used heavy sticks and a gun butt to beat Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, Negro mother, in her Whiteville, N.C. home. The New York Jewish Daily Forward had to run a retraction of one of its anti-Soviet stories, when the subject of the story, Mordecai Namir, head of the Israeli labor federation, Histadruth, cabled the statement that he had only "praise and gratitude" for the Soviet government's aid in his search for his aged mother. . . .



SEN. MCCARTHY

The National Labor Conference for Peace voted support for the People's Peace Lobby in Washington, March 1. . . . Sen. Joseph F. McCarthy (R-Wisc) well-known tax-evader and witch-hunter, applauded the freeing of top Nazis as "extremely wise." . . . Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Japan investigating the courts martial of 39 Negroes enlisted men and officers, cabled home that there is no doubt but that there was jimcrow bias in the cases. . . .

The U. S. Immigration Service arrested 83 Chinese residents in three Brooklyn raids.

Legislative aides of Gov. Herman Tam-mage of Georgia introduced a bill which would end public schooling and turn the schools over to private enterprises if courts should rule that Negro students must be admitted to classrooms hitherto restricted to whites only.

Dodge Workers Rap Methods Of Wage-Price Freeze Board

DETROIT—Dodge Local 3 of the CIO Auto Workers Union at a recent membership meeting adopted a resolution against the wage-price freeze has been put into effect.

They demanded firing of the whole wage-price stabilization board. The local has a membership meeting of some 30,000 members and is the second largest local in the UAW-CIO.

The resolution was brought into the meeting by the local UAW com-

mittee. The discussion on the entire issue of freezing wages and freezing prices at the present level was sharply scored by the rank and file workers in the discussion.

The immediate response of the Dodge unionists was in sharp contrast to UAW president Walter Reuther and his International Executive Board who while in session this week here have so far made no protest of any kind but are reported "studying" the situation.

Mass Memorial Galled To Stop More 'Martinsvilles'

Pilgrimage For Peace

Trek to Washington March 1st will ask \$64 Peace Question

Laverne Miller, a GI in Korea, implored his parents in Marcus, Ia., to write to their Congressmen and find out why American boys are freezing in battlefields thousands of miles from home.

His letter appearing in the Marcus News asks his parents to ask their representatives "to give you a reason, a good one, why the war is being waged and then ask them if they think it is worth the price for what we may attain over here."

Laverne Miller tells his parents that he tells his buddies to "stop griping" and write to their Congressmen asking the same question.

This \$64 question of the day will be asked by thousands on Thursday, March 1, when a Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, D.C. is scheduled to take place. Laverne's letter was mailed to the office of the American Peace Crusade, sponsoring the Pilgrimage, by one of the delegates.

SIXTY - FIVE prominent American, including Nobel Prize Winner and world-famous author Thomas Mann, four Protestant Bishops and leading scientists, writers, Negro leaders and trade unionists, have joined in forming the Crusade. Its call declares, "We must abandon the needless, futile sacrifice of American lives in Korea and the destruction of that country. Let us negotiate peace with China."

"We cannot wait for peace—we must win it," is one of the slogans on the call.

The day in Washington will be taken up with visits to Senators and Congressmen in their offices and in Congress from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and then with reports from state delegation meetings on Congressional meetings. At 7:30 a mass rally for peace will be held at Turner's Arena, 1341 W. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Address of the American Peace Crusade office in New York City is 1186 Broadway. Scores of requests have been received here for thousands of copies of the Crusade Call for nationwide distribution.

REPRESENTED in the Pilgrimage will be spokesmen for women, Negro, youth, labor, farm and religious groups.

The National Labor Conference for Peace has voted to support the Crusade, through its national committee. A Chicago meeting attended by 66 delegates from California, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Upper Peninsula Michigan and New York. Some 20 percent of the delegates were from AFL, 40 percent from CIO and 40 from independent unions.

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, in becoming one of the initiating sponsors wrote, "Iowa farmers are ready for action on peace and firm opposition to war. Sentiment is not just moving out but it has moved."

By Mel Fiske

With grief and anger, the people of the country and world buried seven new martyrs this week. Their names—Joe Henry Hampton, Howard Hairston, Booker Millner, Frank Hairston, John Taylor, James Hairston and Francis Grayson—are engraved on the hearts of millions

throughout the world who fought to the last to stop the Virginia executioner.

But the switch was ordered thrown by President Truman and his band of legal lynchers in Washington and the South, and the Martinsville Seven—six Negro youths and the father of five young children—were burned to death in the electric chair last Friday and Monday to satisfy the lynch appetite of the Negro haters.

The world storm of protest that failed to halt the hand of the executioner raged over the graves of the seven innocent men. It rose to block the legal lynchings now being prepared for 20 Negroes in death cells around the country and 50—Negro soldiers in Korea and Tokyo.

IN NEW YORK'S Harlem, where all-night vigils by thousands sought to save the seven Martinsville frame-up victims, the widow of one of Georgia's lynch martyrs, Mrs. Amy Mallard, called a Memorial Meeting for the Martinsville Seven and for John Derrick, the Negro veteran murdered by New York cops.

Joining her were a score of church and labor leaders, and civil rights fighters Paul Robeson and William Patterson. The memorial will be conducted in Rockland Palace, at 155 St. and Eighth Ave., Monday at 7:30 p.m. to unite "all who believe in justice and freedom" in the defense of the 70 Negroes now being readied for the rope and lash of the modern-day slave-masters.

There's Willie McGee—ordered to die in Mississippi March 20.

There are the Groveland Three, whose appeal from death convictions is before the U. S. Supreme Court.

There are the two Daniels cousins in North Carolina, Thomas Edwards in Maryland, James Arrington in Alabama, Paul Washington, Ocie Jugger and Edward Honeycutt in Louisiana; Wesley Wells and Jerry Newsom in California; Clarence Henderson in Georgia; Raleigh Speller in North Carolina.

There are Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two sons in Georgia, and countless others hidden from sight in numberless cells around the nation.

THEN THERE are 50 Negro soldiers courts martialled to sentences of 15 and 20 years hard labor by white officers in Korea and Tokyo. Army authorities in the Pentagon in Washington are now reviewing their sentences. Their reviews then go to President Truman who consigned Lt. Leon Gilbert to 20 years at hard labor for trying to protect his men.

The executions of the Martinsville Seven told the world the U. S. government is spreading its war

(Continued on Page 11)



WILLIE MCGEE



"DON'T DRAFT MY DADDY—I WANT PEACE" says the sign carried by one of the 50 children who participated with their parents in the Southern California Peace Council demonstration in Los Angeles.

Postpone Trenton Six Trial for a Month

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—A prosecutor's inflamed appendix halted the second trial of six Negroes in which the State of New Jersey sought death penalties on framed evidence. The six Negroes, known widely as "The Trenton Six," who, according to the record of

their first trial in 1948, should be free men today, must suffer another month in jail until their case is called March 5. Then they must return to the brutal suspense of the cat-and-mouse frame-up game—with their six lives as the stake—against overwhelming odds.

The defendants are, Collis English and Ralph Cooper, both 25; James Thorpe and John McKenzie, 26; McKinley Forrest, 35, and Horace Wilson, 37.

When Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley granted the prosecution motion for a mistrial Tuesday morning, the frame-up pattern had already been set. The motion was granted on the basis of County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's emergency appendectomy performed that morning.

VOLPE, on the preceding day, had fought for his right to demand six Negro lives on the same framed evidence which had resulted in the 1948 death sentences for them. Under the hammering of defense counsel, led by Arthur Garfield Hays and the former Trenton Judge, George Pelletteiri, the rotund, nattily-dressed Volpe had addressed the court in the voice and manner of hurt innocence protesting his right to keep from the defendants police and city records proving their innocence.

Frank Lawton, Volpe's chief assistant who examined prospective jurors, monotonously and nasally whined the chief prosecution question to the 20 persons who were drawn from the panel: "If found guilty of murder in the first degree could you find a verdict calling

for the death sentence for these six defendants?" A "No" answer meant a prosecution challenge.

WHEN JURORS admitted in defense examination that they were prejudiced against Negroes, or had formed an opinion unfavorable to the defendants—as was true of most of those excused—Lawton sought to prove to the court that the question of prejudice was not understood. One prospective juror's husband had been defended by Prosecutor Volpe in 1948 on a charge of having violated the State Anti-Discrimination Law. Both Lawton and Volpe flushed when this was brought out but did not refuse it, and would not agree to a challenge for "cause," forcing the defense to use one of its 60 peremptory challenges. The only two Negroes were eliminated quickly, and Lawton

peremptorily challenged a white juror because he was a steel worker and a CIO member. Only one juror was chosen, only to be dismissed on Tuesday.

Volpe's appendix interrupted the trial, but it did not decrease the efforts of the State to electrocute these six innocent Negroes. The very fact that they are being tried at all, in the face of overwhelming documentary evidence of innocence, exposes the State's intentions. And the case has been made the basis now for maintaining the present corrupt city government in power.

THE DEFENSE moved immediately upon adjournment to subpoena the evidence which Volpe hopes to conceal. Attorneys an-

(Continued on Page 11)

POINT OF ORDER

The Talking Cereal

By Alan Max

I sing the praises today of a dry breakfast cereal. It is Rice Krispies which "snaps, crackles and pops" when you pour milk over it and therefore is advertised as the "talking cereal."

Of all the Wall Street-controlled means of communication, the talking cereal is my favorite. It is the only means of communication today which does not talk war.

What a relief, after listening to the war-war-war-mongers of the radio, to sit down and listen to a bowl of talking cereal! My one fear is that the manufacturers of Rice Krispies are even now working on a way to get their cereal to crackle: "Our—free—world—is—in—danger!"

In preparation for the day Rice Krispies talk that way, I am now working on a spoon which will snap back: "Pfft to you!"

'The Great Dramatic Figure'

PAUL ROBESON was recently characterized by Oliver Cromwell Cox in the words: "He looms up as the great dramatic figure in this type (workingclass) of leadership."



PAUL ROBESON

The well known sociologist and author of "Class, Cast and Race" concludes that the attack on "Communist leaders comes inherently from the ruling class, but the Negro protest leaders will most certainly become more and more involved." This, he says, is because the leaders who accept the present social system must inevitably identify themselves with the "ruling class."

Leaders like Robeson, on the other hand, he points out, view the "Negro problem as a phase of the problem of the workingclass in its struggle for power." It is in relation to this fact that Dr. Cox views Robeson as "the great dramatic figure."

Robeson is the publisher of *Freedom*, a new monthly paper which has taken its place in the field of Negro liberation journalism. He is presently touring the country bringing the message of the paper to Negro and white audiences.

What Truman War Tax Will Set You Back

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Your name is Joe Doakes. You are a married man with no children (yet) and you make a little less than \$60 a week. Let's say a rounded three thousand a year. What will President Truman's new war budget, as explained this week by Treasury Secretary Snyder, cost you?

Under the present tax law, you are paying \$360 a year in income taxes. The sum of \$6.90 is being withheld from your paycheck each week.

Under the new Truman tax law your tax for the year will be \$432. Your weekly deduction will climb to \$8.30.

But that won't be all the taxes you pay. If the old Lizzie is knocking out, burning up oil, and you decide you need a new car to take you to the plant, the tax collector will be at the salesroom to grab his share. The tax on new cars—now 7 percent—will rise to 20 percent. If you buy a car which sells for \$1,800, you will pay the Federal government \$360, making your car cost \$2,160.

Your gasoline bills for that car will include a tax of three cents a gallon instead of the present one and a half cent.

Need a pack of cigarettes? The tax will be ten cents. It is now seven cents.

SALES TAXES (excise taxes, Snyder calls them) will also be raised sharply on musical instru-

ments, liquor, wine, beer, cigars, refrigerators, electrical appliances and toilet preparations. Some of these may be, as Snyder says, luxuries. But who would call a watch or an alarm clock a luxury? Yet Truman would raise the tax on timepieces from 10 to 20 percent.

Well, the situation gets tough. Instead of having that baby you and the missus planned, you both decide she should get a job.

Bang. You lose your \$600 exemption for her. Your tax will rise to \$584 for the year, or \$11.20 a week. If her job earns \$40 a week (a rounded \$2,000 a year) she will pay \$336 a year in taxes, or \$6.60 a week.

Out of your combined incomes of \$5,000 a year, your little childless family will be kicking in almost \$1,000, or one-fifth in Federal income taxes.

Of course this doesn't tell the whole story. Snyder's plan is designed to raise only \$10 billion of the \$16.5 billion Truman is demanding. Later this year Snyder will be back on Capitol Hill asking Congress for the other \$6.5

BANKERS GIVE THE CUE

Wage Earners Should Be Subjected to Stiff Tax, Says ABA Head

Claims Group Must Pay Its Share Of Mobilization Costs If Inflation Is To Be Offset

A stiff tax on the wage earner as well as on people in the high-income brackets was advocated yesterday by James E. Shelton, president of the American Bankers Association, to offset the inflationary effect of the rearmament program.

President Shelton of the American Bankers Association calls for taxing low incomes. The clipping is from the Wall Street Journal.

billion. Some say he will propose a Federal general sales tax on everything the consumer buys.

THE PRESENT PLAN unveiled (Continued on Page 11)

Truman Orders Army To Break Rail Tieup

By George Morris

After 10 days of futile efforts to break the "sick" movement of the railroad workers, President Truman ordered the Army to take whatever measures it deems necessary to break the tieup.

Presumably, the order carries a threat to use Army transportation men as well as armed forces to break through the solidly tied up "gateway" rail centers like Chicago and St. Louis. The Army promptly issued a work-or-be-fired order, and announced that pending an agreement only half of the offered raise would be put through.

The President is reported to have told newsmen that the railroad workers ran out on their contract like a bunch of Russians. Thereby as both sided with the railroad operators who claim a memorandum of contract proposals agreed to by the top officials in December but turned down by the workers, is binding, and he showed the workers that they, like the Soviet Union and its allies, are the targets of the current war drive.

The railroad "sick leave" movement, sweeping to almost every major line of the country's vast rail network, gave the monopolist war profiteers an indication of the real temper of the workers today. The movement has no leadership. It was as spontaneous as

and rejected a "tough" speech.

NEVERTHELESS, as a spokesman for the railroads noted on the day after the broadcast, the "epidemic" swept to the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and other west and northwest lines. Only in New York, Philadelphia and some other eastern points did a back-to-work movement develop. But there the "credit" was fully for the top leaders of the Trainmen. They sent a categorical order to return to work and backed it with rumors that a revised contract was about ready. With practically no rank and file initiative among the men, the "sick leave" movement cracked.

The strategy of the Trainmen's officials, it appeared, was first to crack the lines in the east, where solidarity and rank and file influence was weakest, and to only later tackle the Chicago and other areas where the movement began. But the results they obtained in the East were balanced by the spread of the "sickness" westward.

The tieup was probably the most paralyzing and widespread in the memory of most railroad workers. As Wilson admitted in his broadcast, 90 percent of the freight cars in the Chicago area, hub of the

U. S. rail network, were held up.

The switchmen and other yardmen of the BRT took the burden of the "sickness." The members of the other three brotherhoods involved in the dispute in most cases, did not become "sick," but weren't able to work because the switchmen were out. But from reports throughout the country, the engineers, firemen and conductors were strongly sympathetic to the "sick" brothers and steered clear of work left undone.

THE SAME sentiment was reported from the ranks of shop crafts who, totaling about a million in a score of AFL unions, are themselves pressing for a 25-cent hourly raise. They already have won the 40-hour week.

The "sick" switchmen and yardmen received little official encouragement from the rest of the labor movement. The AFL and CIO were mum despite the howls against the strikers in the House and Senate and threats to enact new anti-strike legislation, including Truman's 1946 idea of drafting strikers. Expressions of support for the railroaders were beginning to come from local and regional AFL or CIO labor groups as this paper went to press as the Cleveland

(Continued on Page 10)

Jailed for Fight For Negro Rights

In the front ranks of those Americans who suffered persecution for their leadership in the struggle for Negro rights is the Communist Party's General Secretary, Eugene Dennis.

It was for his courageous and militant leadership in the fight against jimcrow that Dennis has been imprisoned now for more than 8 months of a 12 months sentence.



EUGENE DENNIS

"His energies are devoted to the unity of Negro and white, to wipe out the stench of white chauvinism and national oppression of the Negro people."

AT THE VERY HEART of the "contempt of Congress" citation, for which Dennis was imprisoned, was Dennis' refusal to recognize the legality of the House Un-American Committee. In his letter to the committee, April 9, 1947, Dennis charged the committee was tainted with illegality by the presence of Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss). He cited the fact that 330,000 Negro citizens were denied by threats of violence and death the right to vote in Mississippi elections.

Rankin, he said, was sitting in Congress and was a member of the committee in violation of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Dennis offered to prove during the trial of the case in Washington that denial and abridgement of suffrage rights of the Negro people in Mississippi has reached an extent which reduced the state's representation in the House of Representatives from seven to four members.

THE DENNIS CASE, in fact, provided a legal, as well as a moral-political, opportunity and obligation to correct this violation of the constitution which has continued since the reconstruction days. Dennis was himself directly injured by this violation.

"This court," Dennis pleaded, "is simply asked to decline to comply with the committee's insistence that the petitioner (Dennis) be sent to prison upon the basis of his alleged refusal to heed the summons of that committee, among whose members was a bald usurper of the mantle of a Congressman."

At the same day the Supreme Court rejected the appeal and ordered Eugene Dennis to prison, it also upheld the infamous white primary system in the state of Georgia. Both the Dennis decision and the Georgia decision were jimcrow decisions. The fight for the freedom of Dennis has been from the outset part of the greater struggle for full and equal rights of the Negro people.

Chicago Stoppages Hit Pay Freeze Order

CHICAGO.—A wave of stoppages protesting the government's wage freeze edict developed here this week, set off by the huge demonstration in the packinghouses last Wednesday. The district-wide action of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers was followed up by sentiment for similar actions by other unions which were still in the planning stage this week.

At the same time, a program took shape in many unions for giving "moral and material aid" to the striking trainmen.

DISTRICT UE LEADERS here wired President Truman declaring that, "It is time you used the power of our government to promote the interests and welfare of these deserving (railroad) workers rather than the rail operators' profits."

The wire was signed by President Ernest DeMaio, Vice-President William D. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer Grant Oakes and Recording Secretary Alice Smith.

A similar statement was issued by the Chicago Labor Unity Committee and forwarded to the affiliated local unions for action in support of the trainmen.

MEANWHILE, the UE prepared for action on wages in line with recent policy statements rejecting the pay freeze order. A three-district conference will be held here on Feb. 17 to deal with application of the policies developed at a national UE parley on Feb. 11.

The packinghouse workers acted in the face of the decision by the big packers to call off wage negotiations which had been in progress for several weeks before

Scab 'Casey Jones' Wreck 3 Locomotives

CHICAGO.—Green supervisory help, ordered to take over the jobs of striking switchmen, this week caused a wild commotion at the LaSalle Street Station.

The supervisors failed to put the New York Central Pacemaker diesel locomotive on the turntable properly. As it spun around it rammed a Rock Island switch engine, sending it on a four-block runaway trip untended. The switch engine finally crashed into another NYC diesel.

Total damage: three wrecked locomotives.

the government's wage edict was issued.

They rallied here to the slogan, "No Wage Increase—No Work!" Feb. 11 is the date when the union contract becomes open for revision of wages.

A STATEMENT by a district meeting of UPWA local officers and stewards lashed the freeze order "which seeks to freeze prices and profits at record high levels and to saddle labor with starvation wages."

The government's move against labor was linked up with the shocking mass execution of seven innocent Negroes in Virginia in numerous leaflets issued here by

unions. One leaflet, put out by UE-FE Local 108 and 141 declared:

"It's a strange kind of democracy Truman and the Washington gang stand for.

"If you are a Nazi murderer, he will save your life.

"If you are a Negro, framed, Southern style, he is too busy to do anything for you.

"If you are a railroad corporation, you are free to rob the country blind.

"If you are a switchman, fighting for decent working conditions, you are a traitor.

"You add it up. Our democracy can be saved—but only if we fight for it now."

MANY UNIONISTS here carried on an untiring 11th hour campaign last week-end to save the lives of the Martinsville frame-up victims.

On Sunday, a group of some 250 unionists reached Illinois Senator Paul Douglas at a South Side Democratic rally and demanded that he call Washington to ask for a stay of execution. Douglas callously resisted any suggestion that he call President Truman, declaring that the President was "too busy to be bothered." The delegation was headed by Sam Parks, district secretary-treasurer of the UPWA, Frank Mingo, of FE-UE Local 101, Harold Ward and Ken Born, of UE-FE Local 108.

Members of the delegation also spoke to Ald. Archibald Carey, who was very cooperative and called government officials in Washington in their presence.

MEANWHILE, trainmen and others this week reacted strongly to an editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times which called the striking railroad workers "traitors to their country."

The Sun-Times, bombarded with protest letters, was compelled to reprint some of them. One letter by A. N. Overton declared: "No, the railroad switchmen are not 'traitors,' as you said in your editorial. They are just sick and tired of wage inequalities."

Another letter said: "We have railroad employees fighting in Korea, and when they come back I imagine they would like better working conditions."

Jury Continues Derrick Hearing

The New York County Grand Jury was still hearing testimony and receiving evidence yesterday in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick.

The hearing is expected to have 45 witnesses. Many of them had seen Patrolmen Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo slay Derrick just 24 hours after his discharge from the U. S. Army.

CIO for Arbitration

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—At the last moment before a strike deadline against the Aliquippa & Southern Railroad, which is a connecting line owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and services its local plant, the CIO United Railroad Workers Union agreed to arbitrate its demand for a 16-cent an hour raise for about 300 members, who comprise the non-operating personnel of the line.

The award is to be returned by the end of the first week in March.

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For Monday's issue: Friday 3 p. m.
For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Soldier's Mother Denied Welfare



ECORSE. — Mrs. Matilda Gonzales (above) of 4553 Seventh St., knows what a war program means. She is the mother of two sons, one Lupe, 27, suffers from a serious lung condition. The other, Alfred, 23, was inducted into the Army last October.

Alfred, who was employed at the Great Lakes Steel Co. for the past four years, was the family's sole support. Despite his need at home he was drafted.

His mother has not received an allotment check since he left. For the last three months Mrs. Gonzales has "lived" on what help she could get from friends and neigh-

bors. When the above picture was taken, she was out of coal, food, and needed money to pay rent.

She has been refused welfare aid. She was told by the Ecorse Welfare officials to go home and wait for an allotment check from the Army. Up to last week, she got no aid from the CIO Steel Workers local of which her son is a member.

Mrs. Gonzales said that the Army should send her some money or send her son home. The American Legion gave her \$10. The son who is at home and suffering from a lung condition needs medical attention.

Lumber Locals Vote Wage Boost Strike

PORTLAND, Ore.—Workers in several large district councils of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union have voted overwhelmingly by secret ballot in favor of a strike to support their wage demands which are being pressed in the face of the administration's "freeze."

Mounting prices, the imminent threat of at least a boost in withholding taxes and the possibility of a job freeze has put the workers in an angry mood and is reflected in the position being taken by the leadership of the Northwestern Council, the LSW's highest body.

In practically all of the councils the demand is for an across the board boost of 30 cents an hour.

From Seattle Earl Hartley, president of the Puget Sound Council, reports that the strike vote has carried so far 11,621 to 232. Employers have stalled and the Mediation and Conciliation Service has been notified that the workers can hit the bricks under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law on Feb. 19.

Gene Tedrick, business representative of the Klamath Basis Council, reports that the strike vote has carried by about 95 percent to back up the 30-cent demand in the Pine area. Similar demands have been made by the Willamette Valley, Central Oregon and Blue Mountain district councils.

Kenneth Davis, executive secretary of the Northwestern Council, said the negotiations will proceed in spite of the freeze.

Train Strike

(Continued from Page 4)

Auto Council of the UAW-CIO did.

Most of the expressions of support and pledges of financial aid, have so far come from the progressive-led unaffiliated unions like those in the New York United Labor Action Committee and Chicago's Labor Unity Council. Those bodies called upon the rest of the labor movement to stick by the railroaders and protest the strike-breaking plans of the Truman administration and the Department of Justice.

With the rank and file the 40-hour week is the principal issue. The "memorandum" negotiated by their leaders in December, later rejected by conferences of local representatives, provided a raise of 24-cent an hour; a three-year contract and an escalator clause. But the 40-hour week was left for some time in the future depending on "manpower developments." The roadmen were granted a raise of only five cents an hour.

Louisville Editor Lauds C.P. Fight On M'Carran Act

Tom Wallace, editor emeritus of the Louisville Times, holds that the reversal of the McCarran Act is vital to freedom. The court fight made by the Communists is a "task that should be that of advocates of democracy," he says.

"Even Communists—even at this time—" declares Wallace, "may be good for something. I suppose I am as unsympathetic with Communists as any banker or stock broker in Louisville. But when I read that Communists had engaged two lawyers to test the constitutionality of the McCarran Act I came as near shouting 'Hurrah for Reds' as I could come to hurrying for people whose governmental doctrine I dislike and deplore."

Pointing out that the McCarran Act may interfere with freedom of the press, Wallace stresses that the law "seems designed to legislate conformity into people."

If the Communists succeed in defeating the McCarran law, Wallace points out, "the record of Democrats and Republicans will, as a result, suffer grievously."

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NEGRO WOMEN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR
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Wednesday, February 14 — 8:00 P. M.
AFRICA: LAST STRONGHOLD OF IMPERIALISM

Thursday, February 15 — 8:00 P. M.
OUR HERITAGE OF FREEDOM FROM LINCOLN
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Friday, February 16 — 8:00 P. M.
THE SOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A FREE
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Saturday, February 17 — 1:30 P. M.
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Martinsville Spurs Fight

(Continued from Page 3)
against the colored people of the Far East. "This is a real danger signal for the life and welfare of 15,000,000 Negro people in America," Benjamin Davis and Pettis Perry of the National Negro Work Commission of the Communist Party declared.

They said President Truman's re-

fusal to intervene amounted to an announcement of the government's "assumption of the role of the lynch-mob."

From the Communist Party's national committee came a call for white workers in trade unions to join the Negro people against the "mass murder now being organized in the Pentagon and State Department and by Truman."

FROM William Patterson whose Civil Rights Congress was in the forefront of the fight to save the lives of the seven innocent men came a warning that "this legal lynching is a signal to the Ku Klux Klan and all fascist-minded elements that 1951 will be open season for Negro baiting and hunting."

Stop this new mounting wave of American fascist terror now."

In Richmond, Va., where the men were dragged to the deaths in the state penitentiary, the burning death smell filled the nostrils of the people. The horror of the mass executions spread through the South.

Only Gov. John Battle, and the Negro-hating federal and state judges who had turned down every appeal to spare the lives of the men were unmoved. They said nothing. They left it to the newspapers in Richmond and the South to applaud the executions.

But the Negro people in Richmond, who for the first time in years had moved together against the South's slavemasters, were still moving. Nine hundred of them, joined by a number of whites, had conducted a mass prayer meeting for the men and then proceeded along Richmond's main street to the state capitol to complete their prayers. They wore mourning hands on their arms and bore floral wreaths in their hands.

★

THEIR procession came four days after 500 civil rights fighters from almost every part of the nation drove through icy roads in a caravan to the South that made history. It was the Underground Railway—1951 version. It was the

spirit of the Abolitionists, standing before the Dixiecrat slavers.

Another caravan came to Washington, as well, to establish a vigil before the White House. President Truman, however, sent word that he was "familiar" with the case, but that he wasn't seeing anybody about it. Lawyers appeared before Supreme Court Chief Justice Vinson, Truman's Dixiecrat appointee, and Justice Harold Burton, Truman's Republican appointee. The two brushed aside all appeals.

Only the people responded to the growing appeals to save the men. Leaflets by the thousands and hundreds of thousands were spread in every major city in the country. They were soon followed by an avalanche of telegrams and phone calls on the White House and governor's office in Richmond.

It was not the people who failed to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. They jumped in with all their might when they learned what was to be done to the men. The 70 other Negro victims of Truman's white supremacy policies are now counting on more of the people to prevent their death and imprisonment.

Trenton 6

(Continued from Page 3)

nounced also that they will apply for a change of venue, moving the trial from the biased atmosphere of Trenton. If this fails, the defense will seek a "foreign jury," drawn from one addition county to the present Mercer County jurisdiction.

Despite the legal alertness of the defense, it was clear to observers familiar with such cases, that the odds favoring the eventual electrocution of these men could be cut down only by a mass movement which would put the world spotlight on Trenton's Mercer County Courthouse.

Defense counsel, in addition to Hays and Pelletteiri, are, Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, chief counsel; J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark; former Judge Frank S. Katzenbach and Clifford R. Moore, both of Trenton.

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SUNDAY

Manhattan
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, educator and outstanding literary critic, will discuss "The Negro in American Literature Today," including such outstanding contemporary writers as Shirley Graham, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, and Jesse B. Semple. ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (B'way). Discussion and social. Subs. 75c. MOSES MILLER speaks: "Israel at the Crossroads," at ALP, 82 Second Ave. Sunday, Feb. 11 at 8:15. Subs. 35c.

SALUTE TO NEGRO History Week. Negro, Jewish, Chinese Song and Dance Brotherhood Festival at Peoples Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, 3:00 p.m. Artists: Al Moss, Edith Segal, Charles Riley, Chao-li Chi, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvera, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at Peoples Drama Theatre. GR 5-3838 and Bookstores. Tickets going fast, hurry.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL starts a weekly program dedicated to Negro Peoples and their History, with a Film and Cantata on the History and Culture of the Negro People, at 8, Sunday, Feb. 11.

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LEAVE A great time at ALP Smorgasbord Party. Les Pines will head a sparkling revue. Dancing. 1190 St. John's Place (cor. Albany Ave.) Sunday, Feb. 11, 8:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.50.

Coming
SHOLOKOV will be the author discussed by Dr. Dorothy Brewster on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1.

MARRIAGE and Family Life, will be discussed by Mark Tarall, Monday, Feb. 12 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1. 8:30 p.m.

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What War Tax Will Cost You

(Continued from Page 4)

ed by Snyder is expected to raise \$4 billion in additional taxes on personal incomes, \$3 billion in higher corporation taxes, and \$3 billion in excise taxes.

The heaviest burden falls on the groups with annual incomes of \$5,000 or less. The increases on them are roughly 20 percent. Snyder is going easy in taxing profits because the Administration says that would "reduce incentives."

But corporation profits reached the staggering figure of an annual rate of \$48 billion in the last quarter of 1950 and may well rise to \$58 billion in 1951. Obviously profits constitute the most promising source of federal revenues.

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LINCOLN VETS Dance. See ad, tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop, Bookfair, and Vets Office, 23 W. 26 St. MU 3-5057.

SATURDAY NITE Film Club presents "TORMENT," "a brilliant study of sex, sadism and school of youth stepping into Manhood."—N.Y. Post. 111 W. 88 St. 3 showings beginning at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1 to members. Social all evening.

NEGRO HISTORY Week Dance and Cultural Program. Dance to best in bop and calypso. Hear music of Charlie Parker, Lester Young, Charlie Christian, Slam Stewart. Selections from poetry and literature of the Negro People. Saturday, Feb. 10, 107 W. 100 St. 8:30 p.m. Contribution 50 cents. Auspices, Student LYL.

SUPPORT the Fight to Free the Trenton Six and Willie McGee and avenge the lynching of the Martinsville Seven by coming to Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 W. 125 St., Saturday 8:30 p.m. Social and film showing. Donation .50 cents.

CELEBRATE NEGRO History Week with the Fur Club, Labor Louth League. Saturday, Feb. 10, 257 Seventh Ave. Puppet show, guest singer, refreshments, dancing. Subs. 75c—9 p.m. until ?? All are welcome.

MEET OR BRING Your Valentine to Unity Chorus Studio Easy. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. 106 E. 14 St., top floor. Contribution 75 cents.

JOIN IN NEGRO History Week Celebration at Harriet Tubman Memorial, Sunday, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m. United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. Hear Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson, Mrs. Amy Millard, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and others. Contr. \$1.

Bronx
Annual Lincoln-Douglass Dance. Entertainment, refreshments. Proceeds to Civil Rights Congress. Subs. 50 cents. Chas-Lai YPA, 3230 Bainbridge Ave. (D. Train, to 125 St.)

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War-Makers 'Honor' Negro History Week

By Benjamin J. Davis

The Wall Street monopolists and their faithful lackey, Pres. Truman, "honored" Negro History Week by committing the most barbarous crime against the Negro people in the modern history of the country—the mass murder of the seven innocent Martinsville youths.

This had just been preceded by the cold-blooded police lynching and robbery of the Negro veteran, John Derrick, on the streets of Harlem.

The real honor to the Negro people during this month of annual observance of Negro History came, not from the war-mad government of the United States, but from the peace-loving governments and peoples of the Socialist Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and from the new Peoples Republic of China, led by Mao Tse-tung.

From the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe came cablegrams to America supporting the Negro people and their allies in the nation-wide demand to save the lives of the martyred Martinsville seven.

THE WORKER honors Negro History Week by making its local week-end "Worker" edition the "New York-Harlem" edition in order to strengthen its long brilliant and unique leadership for Negro liberation.

It is not accidental that the first victims of the Truman-proclaimed "national emergency" are the railroad workers and the Negro people. For together they are the foundation of struggles of the American people for peace and democracy.

The young Martinsville Negroes are martyrs to the lunatic drive of

Wall Street and Truman toward another world war and fascism.

They are victims of Wall Street's monstrous aggression against the people of Korea and China. They were murdered in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people—especially in the deep South—where they are fighting with heroic courage for freedom, democracy and peace. But this attempt will fail.

The white ruling class and its poll tax governments in the South have lost their human instincts. They are thirsting for the blood of the Negro people. It has already set the date—March 20—for the legal lynching of the innocent young Negro father, Willie McGee, in Mississippi!

This orgy of blood-letting of Negroes must end!

THE NEGRO PEOPLE cry for and demand peace, freedom and life—not war, fascism and death.

The Negro people and their white labor-progressive supporters can impose this demand upon Wall Street and Truman. Especially will they press this demand with their combined and united strength during all Negro History observances this month!

Already Harlem has begun to step up its "fight back movement!" It is moving into action.

Unity, militant struggle and mass pressure is the need of the hour!

Turn out in thousands at the fighting Lincoln-Douglass Day memorial meeting and celebration in Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., Monday evening at 8 p.m. We honor the memory of the Mar-

FIRST TO WIN FIGHT AGAINST LEVITTOWN JIMCROW



tinsville Seven that "It Shall Not Happen Again!"

Save Willie McGee!

No more lynchings—"legal" or illegal!

Peace and freedom—not war and fascism!

Death to lynchers!

Steelworkers Out

WEST LEECHBURG, Pa.—

The local union of the CIO United Steelworkers closed down the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp. plant Jan. 3, in protest against hiring a journeyman electrician instead of promoting an apprentice from the union list. About 2,400 workers were involved.

The workers had rejected company offers of a 15-cent an hour boost plus a pension plan equivalent to about five cents an hour more.



YOUNG MR. LEROY CANNON and his pretty wife Murdie are the first Negroes to crack the jimcrow policy of Levittown housing development on Long Island, N. Y. Levittown was a lily-white community until the Cannons bought their home at 180 Old Farm Road from the previous owners. Top photo shows them visiting a neighbor; lower picture shows the couple outside their new home.

EYES ON Africa

Eisenhower's White-Only World

NOT LONG AGO—IN 1948—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told a Congressional committee that he favored a segregated army. Since then the general was placed in command of the Atlantic Pact countries' armed forces. And last week, speaking for the Atlantic Pact imperialists who fear losing their right to exploit Africa and keep enslaved the African peoples, he came through again.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL, speaking to a congressional audience in the Library of Congress auditorium last week, made it as plain as the brass on his uniform just why Americans are being bled to support Truman's war plans.

"Take such items as manganese, copper, uranium," Eisenhower declared. "Could we possibly think of getting along without them?"

NOW TRADING WITH A FREE African peoples for these raw materials was entirely out of the question for the imperialist general. And his reasons were the same as the ones which Hitler gave. Just listen!

"They (the Western European rulers of Africa) are people from which we drew originally our genius, OUR BLOODSTREAM (our emphasis). They are our relatives and there are ties of sentiment that bind us with the Western Europeans."

PLAIN, ISN'T IT? If not, listen a little longer: "It is scarcely possible to imagine the fall of Western Europe to communism (read: to the workers) without the certain fall of certain of these great areas (read: freedom of the colonies) which have a political dependency upon the European power."

The Atlantic Pact general was at his white colonial master's best there in spelling out the war aims of Wall Street's White House and Pentagon specialists.

THE GENERAL VIEWED a free Europe and a free Africa as being against United States "interests" and "rights." And here's why:

"We would be cut off in short from areas from which we draw materials that are absolutely essential to our existence, our way of life."

Eisenhower mentioned some of the nations of his "Free World," too, including "Australia, New Zealand and South Africa." These, he said, were "responsible more than any others for every advance in science, in the arts, and culture."

MALAN, THE SOUTH AFRICAN Nazi Prime Minister, was given a "Master Race" o.k. by Eisenhower. And just ordinary United States—especially the Negro people—learned from Eisenhower's speech just why U. S. banks had just loaned the Malan white supremacy government \$80,000,000 to build roads and other facilities. The money had nothing to do with freedom. It was to keep Africans enslaved so that Wall Street and its Western European blood brothers could drive them with the lash in the task of extracting the materials that Eisenhower said "Could we possibly think of existing without them?"

Did he mean the guy on Lenox Avenue or the one with offices in Wall Street, like John Foster Dulles and others?



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (above) served six years as Councilman of the City of New York and in that capacity was known as the tribune of the workers and the Negro people. As a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Davis led in formulating the Party's position on the Negro question following the rejection of Earl Browder's pro-capitalist policies.

A native Georgian, Davis attended school there and obtained a law degree from the Harvard Law School. It was while defending Angelo Herndon, the young Negro Communist charged in 1932 with "insurrection" for having organized the unemployed of Atlanta, that Davis became a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties assigned to him as a National Committee member, Davis also serves as the chairman of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

He is one of the 11 Communist leaders who face 10 years in jail on the framed charge of "conspiracy."

ALP Asks Truman to Issue FEPC Order

The American Labor Party has urged President Truman to "issue an executive order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Committee without further delay to combat the intensified discrimination against the Negro and Puerto Rican people."

During Negro History Week American Labor Party clubs will conduct discussions and activities surrounding the celebration with the question of FEPC receiving main stress. Other issues to be discussed and acted on during the week will be jobs and housing for Negroes, the struggle against police brutality and legal lynching, schools and hospitals.

"Other emphasis in these celebrations," asserts an ALP report on Negro History Week, "include the strengthening of the democratic concept that comes from the constant and insistent demand and struggle for the Negro people to be included as participants and beneficiaries of the American creed of equality for all. In addition, the importance to the rest of the world and especially to more than half of the population

of the world that is non-white of the fight of the Negro people in the United States for full equality is now recognized by all."

In a letter to President Truman, Vito Marcantonio, ALP State chairman, declared, "Unless you act now, it is evident that FEPC will continue to be merely something which both the Democratic and Republican parties want as an issue but not as a law."

Brewery Men Back

The strike of some 900 brewery workers of Local 22 of the CIO union who had been joined by about 1,100 bottlers and drivers in Locals 144 and 67 for a reported 30-cent an hour wage hike, ended with their return to work on assumption of their international officers that they would negotiate for a new contract affording the "largest possible wage increase allowable under the new Federal wage controls."

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1951

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'Fire-Bell in the Night'

By MILTON HOWARD

THOSE of us in America with white skins had better learn some of the facts of life regarding our own country. There are two big facts about our land which decide everything that is happening to us.

First, the country's vital industries, which were produced by the labor of the working people (including the engineers, etc.) don't belong to the people who made them. This is the first big cause of our troubles (insecurity, profiteering, and the push to a world war).

Second, there is within the borders of our United States an oppressed, tortured, and super-exploited Negro nation of 15,000,000 human beings. The colonial slave labor of the British, French and Dutch empires have been "far from home" in Asia and Africa. The semi-slave labor of this Negro nation of 15,000,000 persons is right here within the master country.

The financial powers-that-be in our country have their "Malaya," their "Indo-China," their "Indonesia," right here below the Mason-Dixon Line.

THE FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY has been sitting on this colonial volcano for several centuries, since the days immediately following the American Revolution in fact.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in alarm to a friend toward the end of his life that the rumbling of the social warfare caused by this "internal colony" was "like a fire-bell in the night." The enslavement of the Negroes by the Southern aristocracy, he saw was a menace to the development and the unification of the American nation.

This became so acute a peril that it roused the nation, led by Abraham Lincoln, to wage the great Civil War against

the stifling power of the Negro-oppressors.

Our present generation hardly knows of the truly enormous revolutionary democratic contribution made by the newly-liberated Negro people of the South to the social advance of the country as a whole. That tremendous story has been told in books about the Reconstruction Days—the decade following Lee's surrender. (See W. E. B. DuBois' *Black Reconstruction*, Carter G. Woodson's *The Negro In American History*, James

Allen's *Reconstruction*, Harry Haywood's *Negro Liberation* and the works of Herbert Aptheker).

What the Civil War proved beyond any further doubt was the major truth about American history:

That the century-old, unceasing struggle of the Negro people for their right to develop in full equality toward their own independent nationhood is the key to the democratic advance of the entire country. The white members of the working class—whether of the South or

the North—can have no hope of marching forward to democracy, peace and Socialism without a direct alliance to the national struggle of the Negro nation seeking full freedom for its development.

If this was true of the progressive classes before and after the Civil War, it has become the keystone to the entire social struggle in the USA in the epoch of the giant Wall Street trust.

Karl Marx wrote in the 19th century that the English workingclass could make no advance against its enemy—the ruthless factory owners—as long as Ireland remains a slave of the British.

It is literally true today that the American working class, the trade unions, and the immense popular movement for peace, can make little headway without joining with, assisting, and accepting the tremendous assistance of, the Negro liberation movement inside our borders.

ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE, the reader will find the proof of the fatal price which the white workers and farmers have paid in our recent history for the smashing up of the Negro people's tremendous democratic machinery established in the South after 1865.

They will learn also of the fatal price the organized trade union movement of the 1870's and 1880's paid for their failure to grasp that their own economic and social fate was being decided when Northern capitalism made its alliance with the unreconstructed slave oligarchy for the restoration of the plantation system in the Black Belt.

It was hardly fifty years ago, yet our generation has been robbed of the tremendous political experience which took place in the rise of the Populist worker-

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

ORIGIN OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK was organized around the birthdays of two great leaders of America—Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass—one who defeated the slaveowners' attempt to conquer the whole Union for slavery, the other a Negro statesman and abolitionist.

This edition of *The Worker* is dedicated to the annual celebration of Negro History Week.

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GHETTO WALLS MUST COME DOWN

By John Hudson Jones Page 5

From Cuba 1898 to Korea 1951

THE first conquest of United States imperialism in its post-Civil War drive for empire was that of the American Negro people. Massachusetts textile magnates, New York and Western railroad organizers, the meat trust and others organized around the New York and Chicago stock exchanges were the real inspirers and beneficiaries of the ultimate white supremacy triumph. The "Manifest Destiny" of United States capitalist power in Latin-America, the Pacific and the Caribbean, required a docile and disfranchised reservoir of cheap black labor in the Black Belt plantation country.

All the power of the state was turned to this task during the last three decades of the 19th Century. White supremacy propaganda backed by law, court, judge, jury, rope, faggot and mob, turned the trick.

And if there are those who don't understand how United States soldiers and airmen are saving Korea and "The American Way" today by burning villages and shooting Korean men, women and children ("everything that moves," the order went), then a peek at how the "American Way" was saved from "Negro Domination" just before that turn of the 20th Century would be helpful.

The colonial policy of the United States big money, faithfully carried out by the governments they have tightly controlled, is based on the brutal lessons learned from slavery and the re-conquest of the Negro.

The Rebellion In Cuba

When Booker T. Washington, in 1895, was making his speech of surrender at the Atlanta Exposition, the Cubans, with many Negroes among their leaders, were beginning their revolt against Spain. Imperialist victory over the American Negroes had prevented the joining of the Negro and

Wall Street power spread out through Latin America and the Pacific after the Civil War, when Big Business had made certain of its disenfranchised, oppressed, cheap Negro labor in the South. Today the Negro people, in fighting for liberation, are challenging the whole colonial structure of imperialism.

By ABNER W. BERRY

Cuban peoples in their liberation struggles.

Three years later—in 1898—when there was a Negro lynching every other day in the United States, the Cuban rebellion still raged. Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera, two Afro-Cubans, had risen to leadership of the insurgents and had the Spanish General Valeriano Weyler on the verge of defeat. American businessmen, with \$50,000,000 invested in Cuban sugar and tobacco plantations and other enterprises, became alarmed. An agitation very much akin to that now being stirred against Korea, People's China and the Soviet Union, became widespread. A war with Spain was cooked up, not to save Cuba from Spanish tyranny, but to protect United States investments from the revolutionaries.

It was in this first of the United States' colonial wars that Negro troops were praised for their "valor." Hoodwinked into thinking they were fighting for Cuban freedom, Negro soldiers helped advance the hated plantation system from which they suffered at home. And in addition to Cuba, Negro troops were sent to the Philippines to "pacify" the freedom-loving Filipinos who had been fooled by the United

States slogans of "independence."

Based on a conquered Negro people at home, a working class corrupted by imperialist chauvinism and economic crumbs, the American Colossus of the North built its empire. Cuba and all of Latin-America became dependencies of the United States. Hawaii was taken through a phony revolution engineered by United States sugar growers. Puerto Rico and the Philippines were fraudulently "purchased" from Spain.

Back at The Old Game

Now, fifty years after, after two world wars, the Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union, and in a period when 1895 Cubans are breaking out all over, the U. S. imperialists are back at the same old game. They intervened, successfully in the Cuban revolution which began in 1895. They saved their investments.

Last June 27, they tried the same thing in Korea. And just as in the Cuban intervention against a revolution led by colored men, the imperialists have paraded the feats of the Negro soldiers. But the Korean patriots are not fooled as the Cubans were. And the Negro people—indeed,

the American people—are already demanding that the soldiers be recalled.

The American Negroes, fifty years after Theodore Roosevelt's jingoism and demagoguery (he had dinner in the White House with Booker T. Washington) are not honoring Dr. Washington's Compromise of 1895. They were separated from the Cuban revolution against colonialism, but they are not standing apart from the colonial liberation movements now rising in Asia and Africa.

Instead of supporting the imperialist military policies of U. S. imperialism, the Negro people are demanding the abolition of Jim Crow. A mass fight has arisen against a Jim Crow army. The Negro victims of Jim Crow Army justice—Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert and some 100 others in Korea—are being defended by the Negro people and their organizations. And, in addition to this activity, the Negro people are watching with sympathy the struggle of the African peoples against the brutal white supremacy rule of the big imperialist powers.

Unity With Colonial Peoples

The practical work over the years of men like Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in bringing together American Negroes and the world's colonial peoples is bearing fruit. Paul Robeson stands today as the symbol of the unity of Negroes in the United States and the colored colonial peoples.

A coterie of Negro leaders who peddle "remember-the-Maine" propaganda in the interest of the imperialist war against the colonies, get reams in the press. But when the Negro people act, when they meet and applaud, it is against the imperialist oppression from which they suffer.

The Negro people are rallying against police brutality, job discrimination, against the "legal lynchings" which have taken the place of the mob

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

A Negro Citizen of the Land of Socialism

By V. GALINA
MOSCOW

LILY paused in her story and moved to the window. The thin curtain stirred in the breeze and the shadows cast by the quivering leaves of the chestnut tree played in a fanciful pattern on the wall. In the light of the rosy glow of sunset, the girl's face looked thoughtful and sad.

"That night their cabin was burned down," she continued. "Everything they had was lost, they barely managed to snatch the children out of the flames. And at dawn when they dragged themselves, weary and miserable, down the road to the station, they met Farmer Worman, the plantation owner. He stopped his horse, and, sneering, looked at the Negro family he had ruined, deprived of shelter and driven from the place where they had lived so long."

Lily spoke with emotion, her voice breaking from anger and pain. She was telling me about Oliver John Golden's childhood, a story quite usual and hence the more appalling.

Father Came Here in 1931

John Golden was the son of a farmhand on a cotton plantation on the banks of the Mississippi. On that night, which was lit up by the flames of their burning home and pierced by the wailing of his mother and the cries of the younger children, eight-year-old John seemed to grow to manhood. He knew then that he would have to shift for himself. From then on there commenced for the boy years of wandering, backbreaking toil, suffering and humiliation. How many times had he, trembling with fear and indignation, witnessed bloody lynchings of Negroes, how many times had he himself been beaten up only because his skin was black.

John Golden was Lily's father. In 1931 he came with his wife to the USSR to work as a specialist on cotton, and



Lily with two of her friends, Nina Ordinartseva and Nelly Igon.

was sent to Tashkent. Here there began for him a life that was real and worthy of a human being, a life that was free and joyous. The Soviet land became his ardently loved homeland, and he was happy that his child, his little Lily, was born in a free country.

"That's my father's picture," Lily pointed with pride to a portrait hanging over the writing table. We saw before us the picture of a man with strong features that bespoke determination, a keen look, a kindly smile.

"He died when I was quite small," said the girl, "but I shall never forget his stories about the persecution of Negroes in America."

Lily's mother, Bertha, who had been subjected to brutal persecution and mockery in America because she had dared to marry a Negro, cannot speak of those days without weeping.

"It was only when we came to the Soviet Union, only when we became Soviet citizens, that my husband and I felt like human beings," she told me. "It is difficult to express in words the hap-

piness we felt from the knowledge that we and our little daughter had acquired a great loving and solicitous homeland! . . ."

Lily played Tchaikovsky, Chopin, the Negro songs that Paul Robeson sings, and the March of the Democratic Youth. She is in the eighth year of the secondary music school connected with the Conservatory and plans to continue her musical education.

"Is it difficult to combine music with all the other subjects in school?"

Lily laughed. There is an air of such strength and joy about this tall, slender girl, such eagerness and determination to succeed in everything, to learn everything, to keep pace with her comrades! She does well in her studies and goes in for music and sports; besides she is a member of the Young Communist League Committee at school and enthusiastically carries out her social tasks.

Books by Pushkin and Shakespeare, Balzac and Tolstoy, modern Soviet literature, as well as books in the English language, can be found on Lily's writing

table. By the light of her table-lamp she often reads till late. At sixteen there are so many questions that arise, so much that is new and wise and beautiful to be gleaned from the pages of books still unread. . . .

While I was talking with Lily and her mother, the doorbell rang and young voices were heard. Lily went out to greet the visitors. Several girls entered with tennis rackets. Tired and excited, they laughingly related the day's events and made an appointment to meet Lily on the tennis court the following day.

Entered Soviet Tennis Competition

"Lily is very keen on tennis," her mother told me. "Last year she participated in the USSR tennis competitions in Kharkov."

Nearly every day the mail-carrier brings to the Golden apartment letters addressed to Lily Golden, 4 Proletarskaya Street, Tashkent. The young Negro athlete, participant in USSR tennis competitions, Soviet schoolgirl and Young Communist League member, is widely known among the Soviet youth.

"I have read how Negroes are persecuted in 'free America,'" writes Volodya Simonov from the city of Chkalov, "and I simply cannot repress my indignation. Why, we here cannot even imagine how it is possible to make one's attitude toward people dependent on the color of their skin."

Lily's letters touch on many things; on books read and liked, on films that produced a good impression; her correspondents tell her about life in their city, about work in their factory, about their hopes and dreams. But most of all they write about the happiness of being a citizen of the Soviet Union, about the fraternal friendship of the Soviet people and their pride in their great Socialist homeland.

"I have so many comrades, so many friends," murmurs Lily as she reads her letters. And her heart is filled with tenderness and gratitude.

Labor's Fight on White 'Supremacy'

ONE of the big lies woven through our history would have us believe that race-hatred and the entire code of jimcrow laws and practices built upon it, spring "naturally" from the people themselves. It is upon this concept that much of our trade union movement has for many years built its own code of exclusion of "non-Caucasians," segregation, and the more prevalent forms of hidden and camouflaged discrimination. The continued hangovers of this white chauvinism are among the most serious retarding influences on the labor movement.

What is the real source of this slave-owner ideology in the trade union movement? Herbert Aptheker, one of America's outstanding researchers and writers on Negro history, contributed a valuable paper on the occasion of last year's Negro History Week in which he showed that modern white chauvinism "is organically connected from its origin with American imperialism." He showed that a campaign aimed at the Negro people flared to an unprecedented intensity as the American trusts assumed dominant influence. The numerous segregation laws throughout the South did not, as many think, originate in slave days; they were enacted in the decades since the late eighties parallel with the huge trust investments in the South and Wall Street's armed conquest of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

White Chauvinism In the Unions

Aptheker pointed out that this trust and imperialism-inspired drive also brought an annual average of 165 recorded lynchings for the 12 concluding years of the 19th century and ended a period when Negroes held as many as 11 seats in Congress and an even more impressive share of the posts in state and city legislative bodies.

In this article we propose to show that the code of white chauvinism in the unions did not rise from the ranks of the workers but was inspired from the same forces of rising monopolies and American imperialism.

The first major test of labor's attitude to the freed Negro came during the post-Civil War rise of unionism under the leadership of William H. Sylvis and the National Labor Union he headed. The small and weak union movement of the time was as confused on the Negro as on other issues. But it was nevertheless permeated by a spirit inherited from the war. Many union leaders served with the Union forces. Some local unions adjourned for the duration and enlisted en-mass or formed special detachments of tradesmen as Sylvis the molder did. Secondly, Sylvis and his associates among the prominent labor leaders took a strong stand for unionization of the Negro workers on the basis of equality with the whites.

Sylvis had to overcome the opposition of some narrow craft-conscious leaders who measured unionism by its ability to exclude newcomers to the trade. But by the 1869 convention of NLU, shortly after Sylvis' untimely death, there were nine Negro delegates of the 142 attending. This is more than has ever attended an AFL convention in its 70 years of history.

Role of Knights of Labor

Karl Marx, who then headed the International Workingmen's Association of which NLU was an affiliate, had a considerable influence upon Sylvis and his associates. But the progress made, and the fraternal relations established with a national movement of Negro unions, was shortlived. Soon the NLU declined and disappeared due to a number of reasons arising from that period.

The rise of the Knights of Labor in the seventies, the next stage in the development of labor organization, brought a much higher level of Negro-white unity. Although under conservative leadership, the K. of L. structure departed from the narrow craftism of earlier unions. It strived to win the unskilled and semi-skilled and its many general assemblies were open to all trades. Thus the door was wide open to Negroes.

The labor historian Philip Foner notes the pride expressed in an 1880 issue of

Negro workers helped found the first national unions in the U.S. But, with the rise of the trusts, jimcrow bars were introduced in the labor movement. Today, Negro workers are a powerful part of the trade unions bringing to them new, militant strength. The barriers set up monopolies and their labor lieutenants must be broken down.

By GEORGE MORRIS

PIONEER OF NEGRO LABOR UNITY

For more than 30 years—even before his membership in the Communist Party—William Z. Foster, Communist Party chairman, has sought to join the struggle of the Negro people with that of the working class. From the Chicago packinghouse strikes in 1917 through the Great Steel Strike of 1919, the founding of the Trade Union Unity League of labor militants in the '20's, Foster proved himself the clearest spokesman for Negro rights in organized labor.

Foster enlarged his working class understanding of imperialist chauvinism in joining the Communist Party and has recently demonstrated his expanded leadership by writing the "Outline Political History of the Americas." In his book, Foster traces the development of all the American countries and shows the working class and those who wish to defeat the imperialist enemies of democracy the possibility and the historic necessity of uniting to fight it.

THE FEB. 25 ISSUE of The Worker will be devoted exclusively to the role of Foster, Labor's foremost son, in bringing to the workers of this Hemisphere a consciousness of their power. Readers will get from articles in this special Foster Edition, the story of the former streetcar conductor, deckhand and railroad worker who has become the organizational, intellectual and political leader of his class in the fight to realize the American dream against the present imperialist nightmare.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

the K. of L. organ, which said the Negro members "for fidelity of their obligations, strict attendance in all meetings, prompt payment of dues, good conduct and all that goes to make good citizens . . . are not exceeded by any other class of men in the Order."

By 1886 when the Knights reached their high point with a membership of 700,000, its Negro membership was estimated at 60,000 by its secretary John W. Hayes. That number is greater than the Negro membership estimated in the AFL of the twenties when the total enrollment was about 3,000,000.

Had the K. of L. had the opportunity to develop further, both the general historical course of labor and Negro-white relations within it, would have been different from those we have seen. But it was in 1886, when labor moved for the eight-hour day on a nationwide scale, that it also came up against the first trust-inspired nationwide anti-labor attack with its modern techniques of raising a nationwide red-baiting hysteria and strikebreaking on a grand scale.

The Chicago Haymarket Square bomb provocation in May, 1886, and the frameup and hanging of some of the outstanding labor leaders of the time, signaled the vicious drive. When it was over there was little left of the Knights. American labor did not regain the equivalent of its strength of 1886 for a whole generation. But in the meantime a new organization was slowly climbing up with Samuel Compers its founder.

Early Stand Of AFL

While in its initial stages the small and vigorous AFL still reflected the earlier militant, even Marxist influence, and during the 90's refused admission to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen unless anti-Negro bars were lifted, it was soon apparent that the new labor center was to combine the unions that are tailored and conformed to live with the rising monopolies and imperialism. "Practical" opportunism in the form of narrow craft limits to unions,

aloofness from the monopoly-run basic industries, "pure and simple" unionism devoid of politics or social outlook and anti-Negro bars or eye-winking at discriminatory methods, became the pattern of "Compersism," for union leaders who wanted to accommodate themselves to the new America of the trusts.

The period saw many founding conventions of unions at which constitutions were adopted that plague them to this day with anti-Negro bars (like railroad "Caucasian" entrance rituals (as in the case of machinists) or a maze of hidden bars like apprenticeship and such requirements built on the concept that a union is as strong as the job-control fence it builds around a craft.

That was also the period when the poison of anti-Chinese chauvinism penetrated many unions, notably on the West Coast. Chinese exclusion became part of the ideological pattern of some unions to this day.

False Ideas Implanted

The labor and Socialist literature of the period reflected strongly this monopoly influence upon the working class. It was in that period that false theories were planted in the minds of unionists like the one that Negroes are "backward" and, if admitted, would be a "retarding" influence in the working class. Along with such seemingly "radical" rationalization was the official labor and Socialist Party policy of evasion of the "Negro problem." Samuel Compers' 1,300 page work, Seventy Years of Life and Labor, does not contain the word "Negro" or "colored" or as much as reference to Negro workers, although a Negro made a nomination speech for him for the presidency at the first AFL convention.

The principal theoretician of the Socialist Party since its formation, the late Morris Hillquit, never even referred to the Negroes in his many books, like Socialism in Theory and Practice and History of Socialism in the United States. Towards later stages of this period the

controlling top leaders of the Socialist Party (not Debs or his associates) became frankly chauvinistic and some among them like Victor Berger who was a congressman and Stitt Wilson (mayor of Berkeley, Cal.), talked much as the Dixiecrats do today. Many of our present-day labor leaders were initially trained in the S. P. of that time.

How Foster Fought It

While some IWW influence and left led groups within the S. P. and labor resisted white chauvinism, although in a hesitant and confused way, it was not until the formation of the Communist Party and Trade Union Educational League headed by William Z. Foster, that a new and higher stage began in the struggle both against this evil and the influence of imperialism upon labor in general.

Earlier struggles like the Great Steel Strike of 1919 and the packinghouse strike of 1917 led by Foster demonstrated Negro-white unity in life. A series of movements inspired by the left, like the Negro Labor Congress of 1924, League for Struggle for Negro Rights of the early thirties and National Negro Congress of the late thirties and the unemployed movements, were a further development of the same trend.

It was not, however, until the rise of the CIO and the stage when the left still influenced its direction, that we saw a fruition of much of the TUEL's program in the labor movement. Within a few years more than a million Negro workers poured into the CIO and AFL. Many of the latter's unions were forced to either drop or loosen race bars. Negroes broke through to many skills; upgrading of Negroes became a recognized task in some unions and a large number of Negro unionists won official posts in unions.

The Post-War Shift

But the pattern of imperialist influence again asserted itself. This was reflected in the postwar shift of most labor leaders from constructive objectives for both their Negro and white members, to support of Wall Street's drive for war and world supremacy. This explains labor's retrogression in recent years and the declining official concern for Negro rights in many unions. It is not an accident, for example, that this shift brought with it the expulsion of the very unions in the CIO that were known for their struggles to advance Negro rights. The same took place in many AFL locals that were exemplary in the struggle for Negro rights.

But there is a contrasting development that is raising the struggle against white chauvinism to a new and higher historic stage. The Negro people themselves, and unionists among them in particular, have become a powerful, aggressive force. This force rises in vigor with the developing consciousness that the Southern "Black Belt" is, in effect, an oppressed nation that can become a truly free territory only through the self-determination of its Negro majority. This struggle of the Negro people coincides and blends with the great upsurge for liberation among the billion people of Asia and millions of others in Africa and Latin America.

It is those historic circumstances, sharpened by the continued white chauvinistic arrogance of America's ruling class, that are serving to rapidly advance the Negro people, especially the Negro workers, into a base for progressives and a source of the most militant resistance to monopolist influences and oppression. This completely reverses the view long accepted, even by some liberals, that the Negro is a "backward" influence.

Of late we have seen much evidence that the significance of these new features in the Negro liberation movement is beginning to impress itself upon the left-progressive forces. It shows itself in the increased emphasis they are putting on fighting for job and other economic rights of Negroes within industries and for the rights of the Negro people in general. The road ahead is still a long one even in progressive ranks. But a beginning has been made that will eventually have a profound influence upon the trade union movement and working class as a whole.

Land to the Black Belt Tillers

Despite pious claims about the "steady improvement in the lot of the Negro people," the figures for the last quarter century show a continuing expropriation of the Negro farmer from the land.

By JOHN PITTMAN

"WE THINK as we are," said the poet of ancient Greece. And 20 centuries later, Karl Marx wrote: "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being determines their consciousness." Which explains how the editors of the biggest Negro weekly, in their Feb. 3, 1951 editorial on "War and Southern Prosperity," could have written as follows:

"With the nation geared to war production, there will be no decrease in the demand for meat, vegetables, fruit and cotton, but rather an increase. . . . This means that 1951 bids fair to be the best year the South has ever seen, and of course this prosperity will benefit all of the people of the South, regardless of color. Anyone who has visited the South in the past five years is well aware that the position of the Negro has been immensely bettered during that period, and it will be vastly improved from now on. . . . The considerably wide gap yet remaining between what is professed and what is practiced along Democratic lines in Dixie, is going to vanish fast with the great economic opportunities now opening. . . ." Hence, says the logic of this editorial, blessings on U.S. imperialism, on Truman and MacArthur, for this beneficent war!

But is this view of conditions in the South today, its forecast of conditions tomorrow, consistent with the facts? On the contrary, it is not even consistent with reports contained on the front page of the same issue of the *Courier*. This front page, in fact, is one huge testimonial to conditions of the Negro people throughout the United States, and especially in the South. Typical head-

lines are: "Thousands Stage March on Richmond, Virginia, In Behalf of Martinsville 7"; "Night of Terror In Farm House—Wife Whipped As Mate Flees"; "Charged Cop Beating—\$60,000 Won In Suit"; "Bunche Attacks Segregation of Negro Troops."

Yet, the *Courier* editors, because of their "social being," their own middle class existence in the North, project the ideas and attitudes generated by these specific conditions into a portrayal of conditions affecting all the Negro people, even those in the Black Belt where the Negro nation is imprisoned.

What are the realities? Changes have certainly occurred in "the position of the Negro" in the South in the past five years, but can it be said that the totality of these changes has been such that "the position of the Negro has been immensely bettered"?

Census Shows Negro Farm Decline

If we look at these changes in the rural Black Belt, where the oppression of the Negro nation originates and spreads its manifold practices throughout the nation, we find these facts disclosed by the 1945 census. Now the main tendency in the quarter of a century from 1920 to 1945 in the 13 Southern states was for the Negro tillers to be eliminated from the land, whereas the number of white tillers remained stationary. The 2,881,135 "farm operators" in these states in 1945, representing 47 percent of all U.S. "farm operators," represented a decline of 325,529 from 1920. But whereas the number of white operators fell by only three percent, the number of Negro operators fell by 28 percent.

Within this general tendency, there were subordinate tendencies, the most

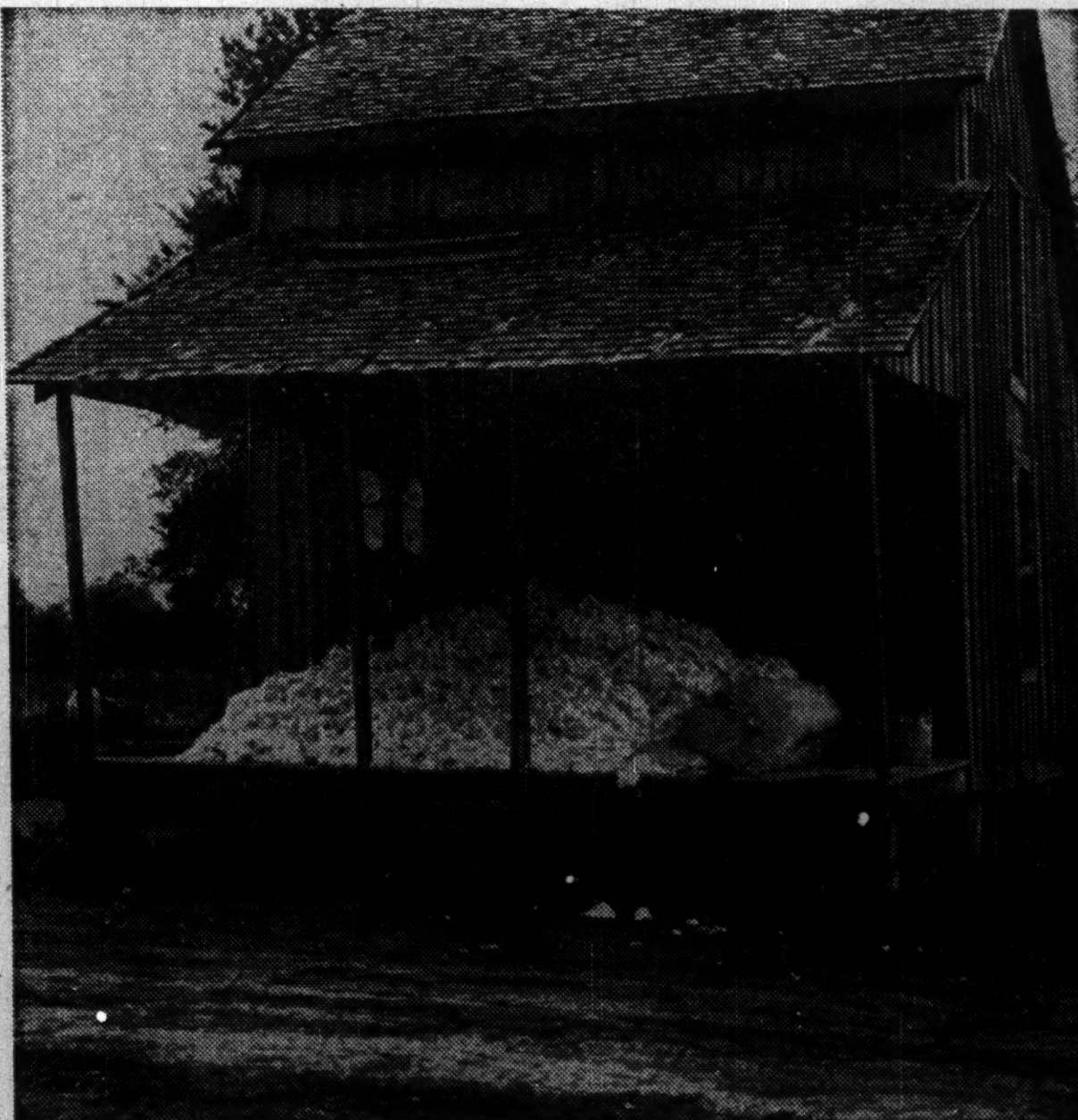
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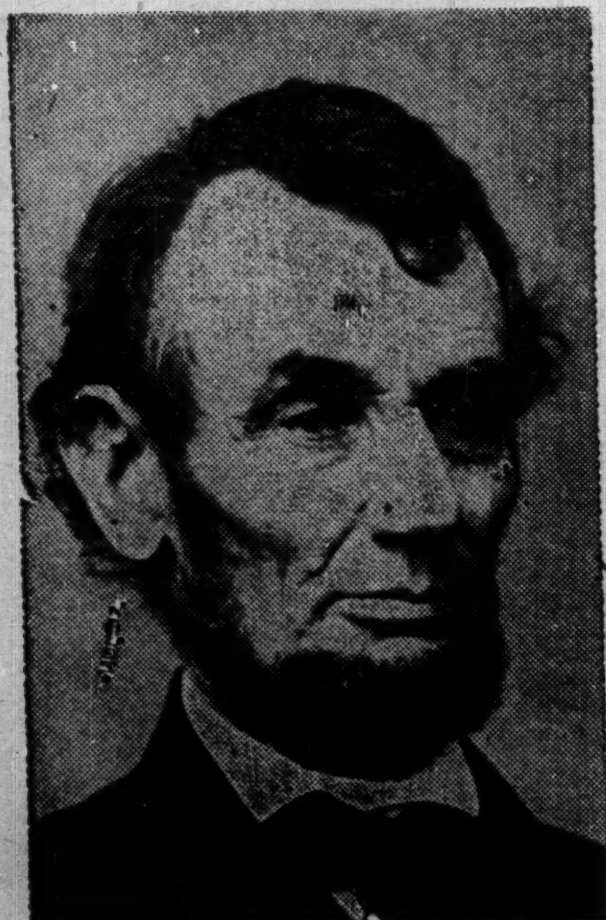
Man with the hoe . . . a Negro farm worker near Birmingham, Ala.



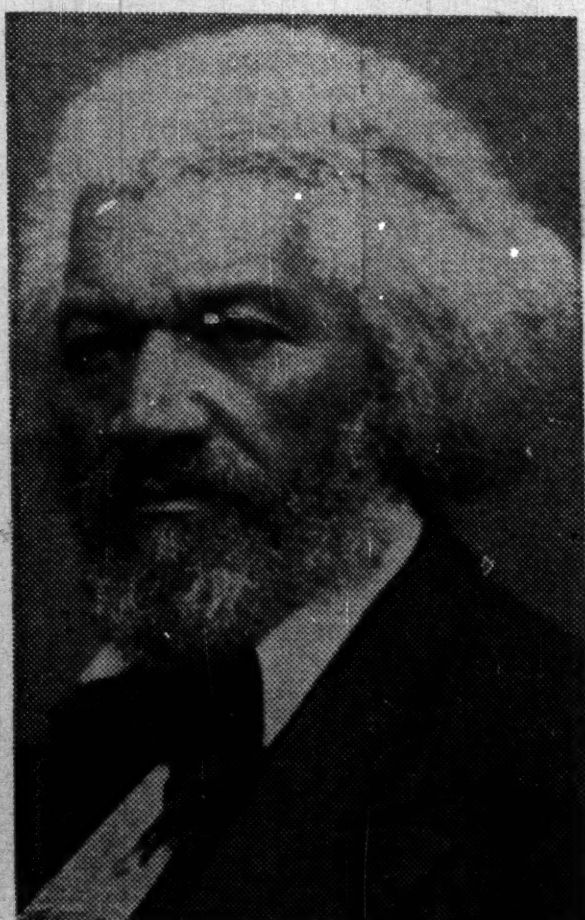
A mechanical cotton-picker on a southern cotton plantation. Only the large plantations use machines, muscle continues to characterize farm production in the South and one-crop Cotton holds its grip on the farm millions of the area. In photo below cotton on the porch of a sharecropper's home on the Maria Plantation in Arkansas represents the year's income for this family.



THEIR BIRTHDAYS CELEBRATED THIS WEEK



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

300 Years of an Uphill Fight

By CLAUDIA JONES

SINGING paeans of praise to Negro womanhood, a prominent Negro journal recently carried a series of four articles on "Fifty Years of Progress of Negro Woman."

It is fitting to examine in what wise these articles appraised the lot of Negro women in Mid-Century America. Did the article, for example, deal with the plight of over seven million Negro women, the majority of whom, despite ability, are forced to do menial domestic work? Did it dwell on the mockery of American justice which has planned to doom Negro mothers and wives to "lynch widowhood" as in the case of the framed up Negro men in Martinsville, Virginia?

Did it deal with the growing gnawing terror in the heart of every Negro mother and wife, whose son or husband now in the insane Korean Wall Street adventure, walk in fear that their kin may become another Lieut. Gilbert?

Indeed not! These articles based on the widely perpetrated falsehood, currently prated by bourgeois ideologists and reformists, sought to convince its readers that Negroes, that is "individual Negroes," are achieving "integration" at home and in the armed services, etc.

One does not have to look far to refute this lie and particularly as regards the lot of seven million Negro women of our land. For instance, in the very next issue following the appearance of these articles in the Pittsburgh Courier, this item appeared in its news section:

"Wife Whipped as Mate Flees—Night of Terror in Farm House." This story dwelt with the vicious feudal whipping of a Negro woman in Chadburn, N. C., by a mob of 40 white supremacists, over what is common practice in the Black Belt—a dispute over the property boundaries of Negro owners, boundaries not satisfactory to complaining white neighbors.

Of course, no one will deny that Negro women by dint of struggle, sacrifice and by clearing tremendous hurdles have made significant advances in the last 50 years. For women generally in our capitalist society to break into the professions or other fields of endeavor—as is still true even in the trade unions—they must contend against numerous anti-woman prejudices, designed to perpetuate the inferiority of women in our

society. How much more true is this of Negro women—thrice oppressed as Negro, worker and woman.

But a nation can hardly boast of strides and advances for seven million of its citizens, whose status is one of the most shameful blots on American history, without being subject to question. Facts show that in 1945, of the more than

seven million Negro women, over a million were still confined to domestic pursuit and close to another million work as agricultural workers. A National Urban League Study made in 1947-48 shows that insofar as occupations are concerned, the rest of the Negro women were distributed as follows: approximately 6,000 Negro women were in white

collar industries; 52,000 are teachers, 9,000 nurses, 12,000 practical nurses, 1,000 college professors, etc. This Urban League study was forced to point out that while in 1946, white women working in non-farm rural areas had median earnings of \$1,142, Negro women earned but \$497 annually. Only 4 percent of Negro women earned as much as \$200 a year although 17 percent of white women did.

These figures merely reflect the continued concentration of Negro women in midcentury America in menial jobs. The wartime gains of six to seven years ago have all but been wiped out for Negro women. Yet it is the Negro women who as family heads are the breadwinners, because due to growing unemployment Negro men have been the heaviest hit. This picture only emphasizes the responsibility of progressives to fight for, and take steps to organize, the domestic worker, who recently was given, begrudgingly the status of "worker" in the new social security regulations.

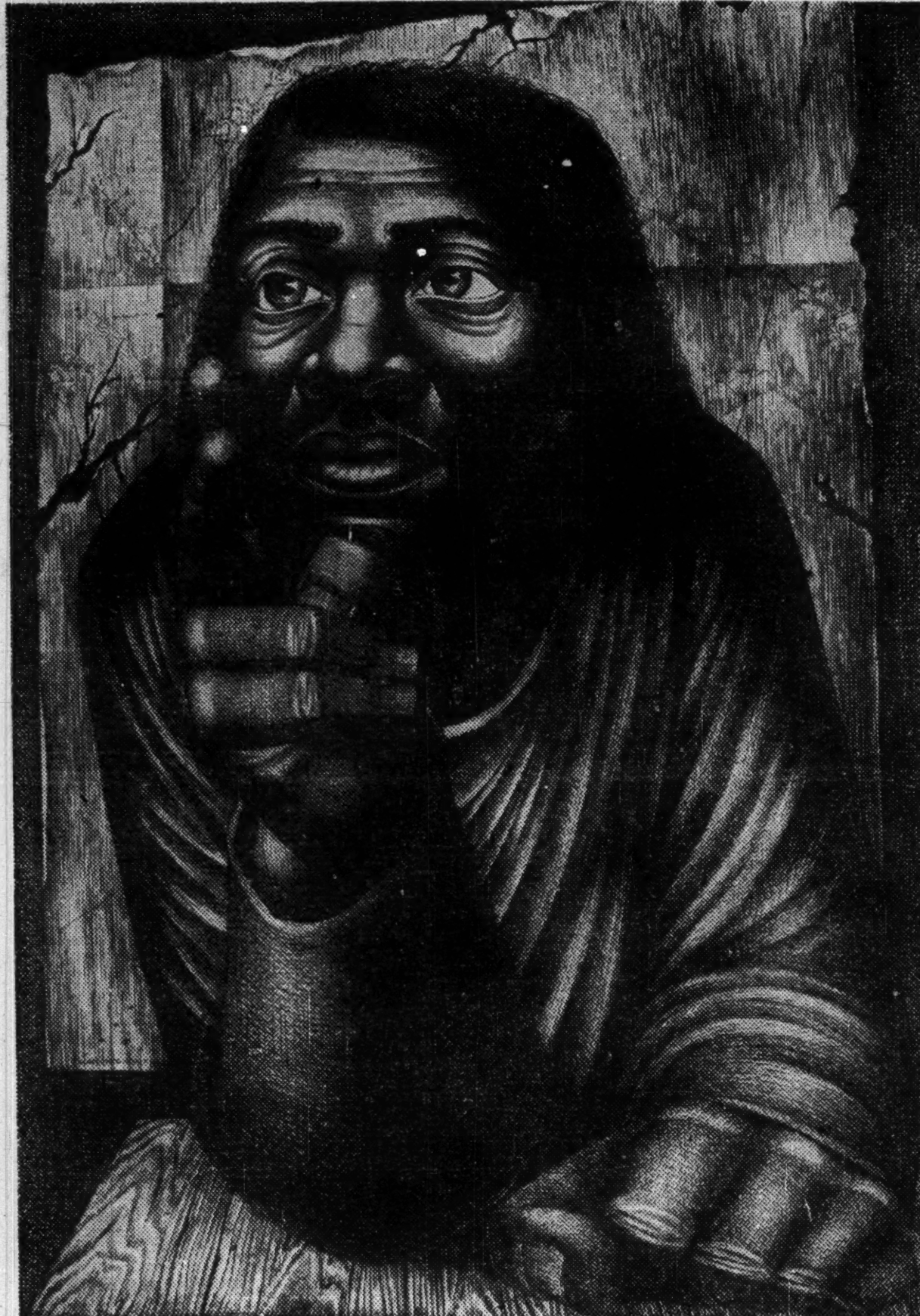
Of course, the American bourgeoisie, based on its "free enterprise," "rugged individualism" and the "devil take the hindmost" precepts regard success of individuals as its measure of its democratic progress. Negro reformist writers, aping these concepts similarly measure these individual achievements ignoring the plight of the great mass of Negro women who are sorely oppressed.

And there is a method to their madness.

For thus, a renowned artist, such as Marion Anderson, can pass with equanimity, a picket line (despite repeated appeals from Negro and progressive spokesmen) in Richmond, Va. A picket line, mind you, which protests the jimcrow seating of an audience, before whom she sings in a jimcrow theatre in a jimcrow city where even men—sons and husbands of Negro mothers and wives from whose loins she springs, are doomed to die merely because of the color of their skins!

Thus Hazel Scott can state at a meeting of Negro and white artists being primed to support the Truman program of war and fascist reaction that she is neither for facism nor communism, but for equality of the Negro people. The same Hazel Scott was discriminated against by the Daughters of the American Revolution and was recently forced to sue for discrimination a Northwestern hotel from which she was barred.

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HARRIET TUBMAN
(A drawing by the distinguished Negro artist Charles White)

Ghetto Walls Must Come Down

THE struggles are sharpening in the nation's ghettos. From Central Avenue in Los Angeles, through the South Side of Chicago, to Detroit's Eastside, onto Strawberry Mansions of Philadelphia and up to Harlem, New York, Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and other minorities are laboring under increasing poverty, police terror, and disease.

Millions of words have been written about the ghettos. The social workers have issued thousands of volumes, and the people have been studied to death.

But the cause that was always there is still there—CAPITALISM. And as capitalism becomes shakier and more filled with the maggots caused by human exploitation, its beneficiaries become more reckless, and ruthless. They begin wars in Korea, they plot the reconquest of Africa, they increase their grip on the islands of the Caribbean.

But as Benjamin J. Davis pointed out at the recent 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, "since the new turn of events in Korea, the militancy and consciousness of the Negro workers have become even sharper than they were at the time of the Chicago Negro Trade Union Conference."

The Key to The Future

This fact and the role of the Communist Party in building the Negro liberation movement is the key to the future of life in the nation's ghettos.

The first year of the mid-century brought unheard of outrages and assaults on the people of the ghettos. In Harlem a public housing project, the St.

From Los Angeles' Central Ave., through Chicago's South Side and New York's Harlem, profit hungry monopolists tighten the squeeze on the Negro people, taking their toll in illness, squalor, high prices and high rents. But the fight rises against the ghetto walls.

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Nicholas Homes was reduced to half the original number of apartments. The area was denied more hospital facilities in preference to police stables. The tubercular case load rose 44 percent in 1950.

In Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and other big towns with huge ghettos, the number of jobless Negro men and women has mounted to an over all average of over 45 percent of the jobless, though they constitute only from 6 to 12 percent of the populations of these areas.

But the most hideous example of the monopolists' hysterical fear, has in the past year been the callous brutality against their victims—mainly colored people at home in Asia and Africa.

The rulers of our country see clearly the handwriting on the wall of the rising anger and aim of the colored peoples to be free of misery and second class citizenship.

Thus on Dec. 7 two Harlem police slew John Derrick, a 24 year old Negro

veteran just discharged from Fort Dix. In Detroit, police invaded the home of the Gordy family. In Albuquerque, N. M., 28 year-old Wesley Eugene Byrd was tortured by police who placed padlocks around his testicles. While in Lower Harlem, Raphael Sanchez, a 16-year-old Puerto Rican was savagely beaten and arrested.

But the story of the ghettos' poverty and terror really begins in the Deep South, the root of all the anti-Negro evil. And in contrast to the terror here lies also the key to how the people can put an end to their oppression.

The Line of Gov. Byrnes

The inaugural speech of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina brazenly laid down the line for what Negroes can expect from the Dixiecrats from here on in. This man, who formerly guided the foreign policy of the U. S. and is now making a bid for higher political

office, said in effect he would abolish what little democracy exists in South Carolina. He served notice that the Supreme Court decision concerning equal education meant nothing to him, he winked at Ku Klux Klan terror, and in general gave the high sign to the lynchers. His was the ideology that controls the White House, the Pentagon, and the U. S. delegation in the United Nations.

The onslaught of white supremacy against Negroes in the South is too numerous to be recorded here. But when the police chief and his assistant slew Bobby Lee Joyner, a 17 year-old Negro high school student in La Grange, N. C. this one act highlighted the current trend.

Throw this against the background of the Dixiecrats being placed in the federal government's highest spots by President Truman to conduct the war against the colored people of Asia and Africa. Consider the jimcrow court-martial of scores of Negro soldiers in Korea. Listen to the arrogant, white supremacist maddened raving of U.S. agents in the United Nations, and you have the story of what's happening in the ghetto.

But just as in Harlem when over 3,000 Negroes met to demand justice in the Derrick slaying, and when 14-year-old Clayton Moore, Jr. slew one of a South Carolina lynch mob and an enraged Negro people saved Lt. Gilbert from a frameup death sentence in Korea, there are unmistakable signs of a new and stronger current in the Negro people's liberation movement for democracy and human decency. And their new vigor in

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Ted Tinsley Says...

Comrade Kennedy (Dem., Mass.)

My secret European agent, Arch Farch, now in Europe under a scholarship granted by Congress's Project X, has sent me a highly secret transcript of an historic meeting in Belgrade. I first got wind of this meeting from a newspaper dispatch which disclosed that Representative John F. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, was in Belgrade, where he was preparing to visit Tito to obtain data on the part the Tito government was prepared to play in building an anti-Soviet war front.

Farch, representing Project X, was at this historic meeting, and it is due to his heroic work in taking down the proceedings in shorthand that I am able to pass this transcript on to you.

Tito was seated at his desk, surrounded by three dogs, one of which had four legs and fur, when Kennedy entered.

Following is the transcript of the interview:

Tito: Ah, Comrade Kennedy, Democrat, Massachusetts! Long live socialism!

Kennedy: Comrade Tito! I bring you greetings from the workers of the Massachusetts State Committee of the Democratic Party, and from Comrades Acheson, Taft, Truman, and Hoover.

Tito: Long live international solidarity!

Kennedy: Long live International Harvester!

Tito: Long live International Business Machines!

Kennedy: Long live the First International Bank!

Tito: Comrade Kennedy, allow me to say how much we appreciate the great work done by your father, former Ambassador to Britain Joseph P. Kennedy, in the cause of world socialism.

Kennedy: (Blushing). It was a mere nothing. I was sent here by my Government to tell you how happy we are that you are no stick-in-the-mud Marxist. We have long awaited the growth of your kind of Independent Marxism.

Tito: And now to business, Comrade Kennedy. How much money is Comrade Congress ready to give me for the army?

Kennedy: How independent is your Marxism?

Tito: My Marxism is mighty independent. To

begin with, it's independent of Engels.

Kennedy: Ten million dollars.

Tito: (Modestly). It's also independent of Lenin.

Kennedy: Here's another ten million.

Tito: (Rising). Furthermore, I have even developed a Marxism which is absolutely independent of Marx!

Kennedy: Here's another 30 million, comrade.

Tito: Splendid! I shall spend it on—

Kennedy: Hey, there. Don't get too independent. We'll tell you how to spend it.

Tito: With no strings attached?

Kennedy: Comrade Tito, as long as you do as you're told there will be no strings attached! Now I must be on my way. It's been a pleasure defending independent socialism with you.

Tito: Goodbye, Comrade Kennedy. Give my regards to Comrade Eisenhower, and Comrade MacArthur, and Comrade O. John Rogge.

(At this point one of the dogs barked—not the one with the fur—signaling the end of the interview).

'FIRE BELL IN THE NIGHT'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

farmer movement in the Southern states in the 1890's.

This Populist movement was the beginning of a new and powerful Negro-farmer-worker alliance against the newly rising Wall Street financial empire which was choking the country.

It was at this time that the well-known rural politician Tom Watson (later to become a notorious Negro-baiter), rose to national prominence with speeches like this to Negro-white audiences in the Black Belt:

"You are kept apart that you may be fleeced separately of your earnings. You are made to hate each other because upon that hatred rests the arch of financial despotism that enslaves you both." (Quoted by Robert F. Hall, The Communist, July, 1938).

This Marxian truth was coming out of American life itself, just as Karl Marx had warned labor everywhere: "Labor in the white skin can never be free as long as labor in the black skin is branded."

There is no truth which the enemies of American labor have tried more desperately to burn out of the thinking of the working class. They dread the Negro-working class alliance which they have broken up at least twice before at crucial turning points in our national history. But it becomes ever more difficult for them to forestall that far-reaching alliance which is inevitable if America is to keep from sinking into a social swamp of backwardness and decay.

WE MUST understand that the Negro liberation movement does not ask for our charity, or our benevolent liberal help.

Since the days of the magnificent slave revolts, organized with such resourceful courage, and crushed with such panicky ferocity, the Negro liberation movement has advanced its proud assertion of its national genius.

The consciousness of that national genius has never burned more brightly than it does today. This is, in fact, the new stage of the Negro people's history within our borders, and it is bound to usher in a new stage in the nation's march toward a greater democracy and a greater unity.

For it is only by wiping out of our national culture today the deeply-penetrating venom of "white supremacy"

that the nation has any chance of fulfilling its social progress.

It is the curse of our national life that Big Capital systematically fills everyone of us with this rotten "color consciousness" based on the vile myths of "color superiority."

But the colored peoples of Asia and Africa have begun their march to freedom from the "white man's burden." The world is ringing with their emancipation which pales into insignificance the never-fully achieved Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

Listen to just one of many voices, that of Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, speaking to the recent CIO convention:

"We people in the West cannot gain the trustful confidence of mankind that we need while we operate the colonial system in Africa, Indo-China, in Malaya, IN GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, and ALABAMA, the way we are doing now." (CIO Convention Proceedings, November, 1950, page 22).

Leaving aside Dr. Johnson's general politics for the moment, is it possible for any white American to miss the thunder in his recognition that his people in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi have become part of the irresistible colonial revolution in Asia and Africa? That the Negro Nation within the USA sees itself increasingly as a Malaya, or a Viet-Nam, moving toward national selfhood?

THE MODERN SLAVE-HOLDERS are haunted by the dreams of their ancestors after the Toussaint L'Overture anti-slave revolution in San Domingo. Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina—90 years after Lincoln's Second Inaugural—delivers HIS inaugural: "Rest assured there will be no end of segregation in South Carolina" (Jan. 25, 1950 New York Times).

Is Gov. Byrnes a friend of Labor, of American democracy, or of America's peace? His master-race ruthlessness makes him cry for world empire. Gen. MacArthur defines his war against Asia as "bringing Anglo-Saxon civilization to Asia through Japan." (Journal-American, Aug. 26).

It is a question as to which needs the other more—the American white workers and farmers, or the Negro nation seeking freedom. But that their fates are profoundly linked is proved every hour.

This is what Negro History Week should teach us.

From Cuba to Korea

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

variety so common in 1898; they are rallying for peace in the world and against colonial conquests.

A Memphis Negro quoted by a writer in the Pittsburgh Courier of Jan. 20, 1951, just about sums up the Negroes' attitude toward the U.S. push into Asia:

"But even the kids are convinced that the white man (read 'imperialists' for who else really owns property and 'face' in the Far East?) may as well give up his 'face' in Asia and try to save what's left of his anatomy. Because, Buddy, when the wagon comes, somebody's got to go... and this time, it looks like it's Mister Charlie."

In more ways than one the Negro people today are joining their struggle

with that of the colonial people. They are no longer a defeated people, surrounded by a sea of white oppressors. Different from the time when the Cuban revolution was successfully disrupted by U. S. imperialism, sections of the working class have denounced the chauvinism of the bosses. Negro and white working class unity has strengthened both the Negro liberation movement and the working class. And the Negro people are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that a majority of the world's people oppose the program of war and oppression now being pushed by the imperialists.

Peace and freedom, then, is within reaching distance and the struggle now rages around the world—Atlanta to Capetown.

The Ghetto Walls Must Come Down

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

the ghettos and on the farms certainly must be seen in the light of the news of how colored men and women are resisting U. S. racism in China, and Korea, and India.

Davis Points

The Way

Davis, in his Convention address pointed out that "the unique contribution of Communists to this movement is to imbue it with a revolutionary perspective, as against a reformist perspective. A new emphasis on this feature should dominate our work in the existing Negro people's organizations, unions, and communities. One of the cardinal reasons for this sporadic and uneven practical work in the struggle for Negro rights on a national scale is the lack of a unified perspective and organized mass base among the Negro people fighting for a revolutionary Negro people's movement, with the working class

as its leader."

For as the war-hungry, white-supremacist rulers of our land become more frantic with fear of the people in the ghettos and on the land and in the colonies they will strike with greater ferocity.

The ghettos are becoming filthier, the police of the ruling class have long since become the legal lynchers, food prices are spiraling upward, already low wages are frozen, the tenements are crumbling, and children are dying of disease and malnutrition.

Opposed to all this the Communist Party has taken the leadership in struggle. The Negro people are pressing in their own organizations for more resolute and militant leadership to stand up to their oppressors.

The story of the ghettos today is one of poverty and terror, of increasing anger and resolve to fight for a better life. It may very well reach a climax in our own lifetime.

Land to the Black Belt Tillers

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

important of which are as follows: The tendency among white tillers was from semi-cropper tenancy into "independent" tenancy or ownership, accompanied by some elimination from agriculture of the poorest share tenants and the croppers. The tendency among Negro tillers was from groups who owned some of their means of production but not the land—cash tenants, share-cash tenants, share tenants, and part "owners"—into croppers and farm laborers.

In addition, the decline of Negro farms in this period was only 10 percent as compared to an increase of white owners by 10 percent. So that the overall tendency may be said to be the elimination of Negro operators, and of only the poorest white operators.

So that of all the 665,413 Negro operators, comprising 23 percent of all operators in the South, full owners and part owners operate only 3 percent of all land in farms in the South. The rest is owned by whites.

Have these tendencies been reversed during the period from 1945 to the present? On the contrary, they have been strengthened. Ernest E. Neal, director of the Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute, introduced the June, 1950 conference subject with these words:

"Exploitation of agricultural workers, which has been a social problem from the beginning of chattel slavery in the South, is being supplanted by the social problem of masses of expendable workers for whom there is no longer a place—even a disadvantaged one—in southern agriculture. . . . Attitudes toward Negroes have changed as economic circumstances dictated. In areas where once all sorts of obstructions were placed in the way of Negroes desiring to move, now Negroes are being evicted and plantation cabins are being demolished with no anticipation of their return."

Mechanization

And the Negro

Yes, changes have certainly occurred: mechanization of Southern agriculture has progressed. But what have been the results? The expropriation of Negro farmers. The creation of a vast landless proletariat of hungry Negro men, women and children. The big plantations have

gotten bigger and their ties with the banks, credit companies, farm implement companies, fertilizer trust—all headed by Wall Street monopolies—have grown stronger and more direct. The holdings of Negroes have shrunk.

And what are the conditions of the growing agricultural proletariat? Neal and Lewis W. Jones, at the same Tuskegee conference, related these facts:

In Mississippi "daily wages are generally 50 cents with board and 75 cents without board, usually at the end of the week; monthly wages are usually from \$8 to \$12 throughout the State, with a few exceptions; while to yearly laborers from \$100 to \$150, at the end of the year or when needed, are paid to men, and a less amount to women and boys." Similar or worse conditions prevail in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina—in fact, throughout the Black Belt.

The Courier's page one story describing the savage beating of a Negro mother in Chadbourne, North Carolina, by a mob of 50 armed white men is itself an answer to the Courier's editorial. The fact is that already the war drive, and the actual war against the colonial colored peoples of Asia, has encouraged every foul and brute element in Southern life. The fact is that in every aspect of U.S. economy today, the war drive has strengthened the grip of the monopolies and banks on the lives of the people as a whole. The war drive increases the tendency to mechanization of agriculture, which, as we have seen, causes the tendency to increase the size of the big holdings—an increase which takes place precisely at the expense of the smaller holdings, the small properties of the Negro and white owners and part-owners. The fact is that the war drive has placed in the saddle of U.S. politics the Bourbon politicians who represent the most reactionary tendencies in the life of the country.

The truth of the matter is that peace, not the drive to war, is the indispensable condition in this period for the advancement of the Negro people of the South. For only through the strength and unity developed in the struggle for peace will the Negro farmers in the Black Belt be able to realize their aspiration to possess the land, instead of being driven off it.

Stefan Heym's 'Eyes of Reason'--Honest Novel of Postwar Czechoslovakia

THE EYES OF REASON by Stefan Heym. Little, Brown. Boston. 433 pp. \$3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

STEFAN HEYM, who wrote in *The Crusaders*, what this reviewer believes to be the best American novel of World War II, has now given us an honest and important novel about postwar Czechoslovakia.

One searches his memory in vain for the title of any American work of fiction which has described faithfully the great events in eastern Europe as the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the other People's Democracies move toward socialism.

Instead, we have been deluged with filth of the Koestler variety, complete with the stock slave labor camps, the wicked commissars and the revolution imposed by Soviet arms on an unwilling populace.

THE EYES of Reason breaks cleanly with this shameful pattern. Heym shows convincingly what really happened in Czechoslovakia; how the people of that country, after V-E Day, were eager to progress peacefully toward socialism; how industrialists and bourgeois politicians pretended to go along with the public will, but only to sabotage reforms; and how, when these politicians resigned from the cabinet to precipitate a crisis and then seize power in a counter-revolution, the people stood firm behind the Communist Party.

IT IS through the interlocked affairs of three brothers that Heym recounts the postwar story of Czechoslovakia. Joseph Benda is the owner of the family glass works. Thomas is a liberal writer, known during his exile in America during the Nazi occupation, as the 'Voice of Czechoslovakia.' And Karel is a doctor only one of the three to remain in his country during the war, and a concentration camp prisoner for his role in the underground. Obviously, it is not an original formula that Heym has contrived to show the civil conflict which divided classes, neighbors, brothers in Czechoslovakia. But he has made this three-way conflict among the Benda brothers come to life, because each is a real person with his own motivations and inconsistencies, not a cardboard 'symbol' of a class.

JOSEPH is a small provincial manufacturer, with a love for the glassmakers' craft. But his ambition and his greed draw him inexorably into the web of counter-revolutionary plotting. When industry is nationalized, he takes the post of administrator under the government, but uses it to siphon off profits to his wife's non-nationalized plant. When the Czech people stand firm against the counter-revolutionaries, Joseph senses the futility of his efforts. But it is too late. He flees his country to carry on the plotting in exile.

In his own estimation, Joseph is a patriot, acting in the best interests of his country when he acts in his own. And Heym

permits the reader to get, uncensored as it were, the self-portraits of all of his leading characters. But the unfolding action of the novel clearly reveals how Joseph, whatever his protestations, feathers his nest at the expense of his workers and the nation.

The doctor, Karel, is similarly drawn by the logic of his past deeds and his imprisonment in Buchenwald—but he is drawn to support the Communist Party and the working class. Heym skillfully portrays the hesitations and confusions which mark Karel's path as he strives to break completely with the decadence, moral sickness and greed of his family—and class.

PERHAPS the most complex of the Bendas is Thomas. Ultimately a suicide, his life and outlook illustrate the dilemma of a bourgeois intellectual who cannot stomach the hypocritical pretensions of a dying exploiting class. Yet he cannot give up his anarchic views on the 'freedom' of the individual to observe tyranny and join with the revolutionary working class in winning the highest form of freedom yet known to man—socialism.

It is clear from Heym's concentration on this middle-class clan and from his almost painfully careful presentation of the viewpoint of each, that he has sought to unfold a story that only the most hysterical of anti-Communists could challenge as untrue. And, in fact, *The Eyes of Reason*, has the powerful ring of truth. While this emphasis not

only serves that purpose, but also vividly pictures the decay of the old Czechoslovak ruling class in contrast to the emergence to power of the majority working class, Heym has neglected to round out the full political picture.

THE counter-revolutionary putsch of the old Czech ruling class was part of the drive for imperialist war and world power for Wall Street. Heym shows this primarily through the character of Elinor Simpson, an influential American foreign correspondent who actively promotes the anti-democratic intrigues. Yet this is an inadequate description of the intervention of the Truman government and American imperialists. Also, while Heym has drawn individual Communists, deputies in Parliament, factory workers and officials, the entire movement of the Communist Party and the Czechoslovak working class is too vaguely and intermittently drawn.

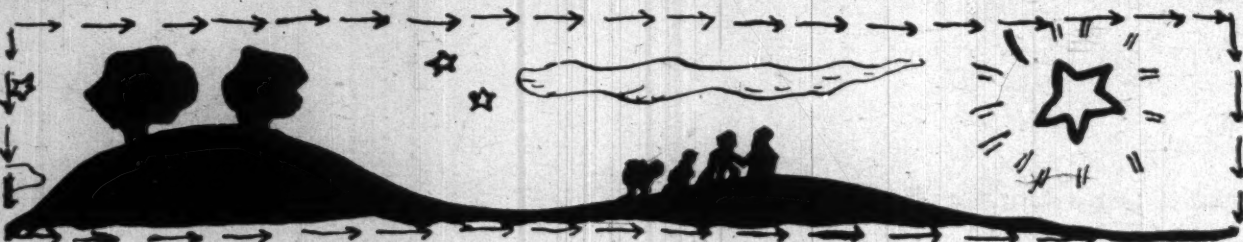
THUS HEYM has done a better job of describing the maneuvers of the rejected boss clique than he has of the people's organizations and struggle. This gives an out-of-focus picture.

But these weaknesses do not deflect from the primary merit of *The Eyes of Reason*—that it conscientiously and accurately demonstrates the historical fact that the establishment of the People's Democracy was an expression of the will of the Czechoslovak people—a victory for the people.

Current Movies

STEEL HELMET (Loew's State). A racist film in defense of Wall St.'s Korean adventure and reflecting the brutal disregard for human life and human rights especially when the victims are colored, which has made this the most unpopular war in our history. For the first time in a Hollywood movie, an American soldier is permitted to kill an enemy prisoner of war in cold blood without suffering any punishment other than a slap on the wrist from his superior officer. The War Department, which has a special department censoring war scripts, permitted this vicious scene to be shown to the American people despite its awareness that the killing of war prisoners is outlawed by the Geneva Convention. That such killings have always been associated with Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism speaks volumes for the kind of war the Truman-Acheson clique is waging 5,000 miles from our shores. The Pentagon received so many protests against the scene, it was compelled to deny that it approved it, and now claims it is "powerless" to remove it from the picture. A spokesman for their point of view said the Army does not wish to be put in the light of interfering with the freedom of the screen. Pause for laughter. James Edwards is cast as a Negro medic in the picture. He seemed extremely uncomfortable in this spot, giving a listless performance of a poorly written role that must be contrasted with his dynamic acting in *Home of the Brave* to be appreciated. Much of *The Steel Helmet* takes place in a Buddhist Temple which is turned into a shambles by the American GIs, thus making a mockery of the Hollywood production code which specifically condemns scenes that throw an unfavorable light on religious institutions. The picture betrays the imperialist character of the war against the colored people of Korea in another scene when Robert Hutton, a soft-spoken GI is introduced. Hutton is presented to us boastfully as an ardent conscientious objector in World War II who has absolutely no objection to participating in the war in Korea. Strange that he lost his conscientious objection to war the moment it ceased being a just war for the liberation of humanity from Nazi and Japanese barbarism and became a war engineered by Wall Street for power and profits.—D. P.

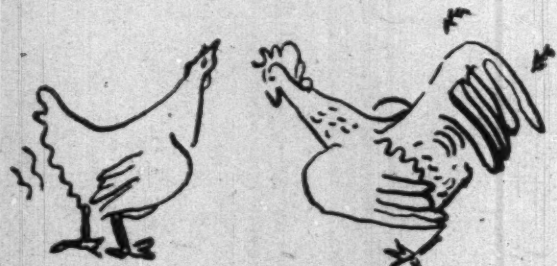
THE HORSEMEN, a wonderful new Soviet film in magi-color has its elements of intense excitement, its dramatic proof of partisan warfare against the Nazis, some fine humor and a glimpse into the life and work of the Cossacks who raise horses in the Soviet Kuban. The *Horsemen* was made as a successor to *Cossacks of the Kuban* in response to the tremendous amount of fan mail received from Soviet filmgoers who demanded to see more of the fast moving life of the Kuban Cossacks. A fever pitch of excitement is engendered right from the start when the riders move out into the night to rescue a tremendous herd of stallions from marauding wolves. The hair-raising scene of this wildly stampeding herd being veered from the very edge of a deep chasm is one of the most breathtaking moments of film excitement seen in a long time. A veritable sigh of relief went through the audience when the herd was saved. This is eloquent testimony to the craftsmanship which created a scene that holds an audience in the grip of real suspense.—M. V.



FOLLOW NORTH STAR

Harriet Tubman was the bravest and best conductor on the dangerous Underground Railroad. She never lost a "passenger." As long as the North Star shone, she said, she could get any party of slaves to the Northern states.

The Underground Railroad, you know, was a wonderfully connected secret road by which slaves escaped to freedom. In many towns, good friends, both Negro and



white, would hide the slaves, give them food and money and help them on their way.

To be a conductor was the most dangerous job of all, because conductors risked their lives by going back and forth with the escaping slaves. Harriet Tubman went back 19 times and led hundreds of people to freedom.

From the time Harriet Tubman was only five, she had to work hard in the fields under the blazing sun, and was beaten terribly, as all

the slaves were. This gave her a never-ending hatred of slavery, and she yearned to be free and to help free her people.

One night she ran away and slowly made her way up North. This is how she felt when she got there: "When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything. The sun came like gold through the trees, and I felt like I was in heaven."

Harriet Tubman determined to help as many of her people to freedom as she could. So she worked hard to earn money, and every time she had saved up a little, she went back and brought some more slaves out of the South.

Many times she narrowly escaped being caught. Once she came face to face with her former owner. She had two chickens in her arms. Quickly she let the chickens go, and as they flapped and squawked, Harriet Tubman bent her head and chased them. No one recognized her in the confusion, and she got away safely.

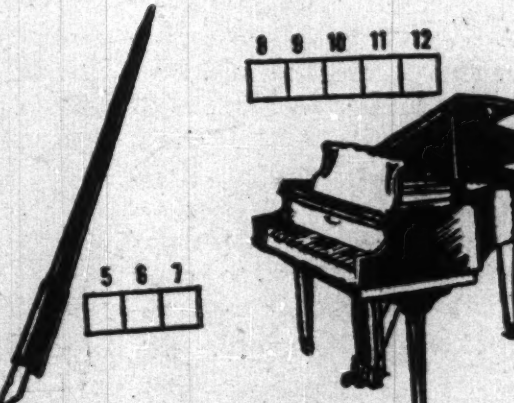
Such a loved leader was Harriet Tubman that she was called by two pet names. One was "Moses" (who

was the leader of his people) and the other was "General Tubman."

Harriet Tubman worked all her life to help win full freedom for the Negro people, and when she died at 93, this small, very courageous lady was honored all over the world as one of the greatest of American women.



1 2 3 4



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13 14 15 16 17

Fill in the names of the objects in the numbered boxes—then you will be able to do the bottom one—a man whose memory we honor.



Half the World

by Claudia Jones

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

Thus, the Truman UN appointee Edith Sampson, can boast on an American Town Hall of the Air, that "under a democracy we have freedom and opportunity to better existing conditions" no doubt, using herself and not the masses of Negro women as an example of this contention.

It behooves an American ruling class and bipartisan Truman Administration hell bent on World War III and fascist reaction at home to utilize Negro women as "symbols" to prop up their so-called claim to stand for democracy and freedom all over the globe. Fraternization and "courtship" of such Negro women is being hailed as the sign that the leopard has changed its spots. Thus, the prominent National Council of Women at its recent annual convention was attended by Truman, Acheson and Social Democratic representatives. Acheson paid court by extolling the work of Mrs. Sampson. Her "good humor, good sense and energy" Acheson termed as a "positively valuable assets." The heart of his speech however sought to head off criticism of the U. S. state department and the present foreign policy. Any change to the contrary he declared might prove disastrous.

Disastrous for whom? For the millions of oppressed African and Asiatic women, of Latin America and the West Indies, who see in the powerful strides to equality of their Chinese sisters something to emulate to build a good life for themselves and their children, free of imperialist colonization and contempt of poverty and death? One need only ask the women of Korea, 45 percent of whom have been killed by MacArthur's bombers why they burn with a fire of hatred against the Yankee invaders who are supposed to bring freedom to the "unhappy Korean peoples." But according to a symbol of individual success, Mrs. Edith Sampson, who introduced Acheson at this gathering, the real cause of the unrest of the colonial and nationally oppressed peoples was that the Russians were imposing their colonialisms on these people "under the attractive banner of nationalism."

History is rich in example of Negro women who went down to everlasting fame and glory in their association with the cause of all oppressed peoples of the earth, with the cause of peace, social progress and equality for the masses of the Negro people. Such a woman was Harriet Tubman.

As a child of 15 burning with a fire of revolt against the injustice of slavery she declared of the sufferings of her peoples: "I had seen their tears and sighs and I had heard their groans and I would give every drop in my vein to free them."

Nor did honors and publicity which later came to her for her daring exploits as the conductor of the Underground Railway, her work with the Union Army as a soldier, for which she was dubbed "General" by John Brown, and "Moses of her people," by others, turn her head. She was ever critical of Lincoln's failure to utilize the powerful arm of Negro troops in the just anti-slavery war; she was critical of Lincoln's failure to equalize the pay of Negro soldiers with that of whites: her entire philosophy was summed up in her homespun statement: "Never wound a snake—kill it."

In an interview with a New York World Reporter in 1907, she observed of her own lot: "You wouldn't think after I had served the flag so faithfully I should come to want in its folds." Subject to want and insult in her latter years she was forcibly ejected from a north-bound train when she embarked in the South, because the white supremacist conductor expressed disbelief that a Negro woman carrying a soldier's pass could have been a soldier in the Union army. This incident resulted in a physical and spiritual wound that remained with her for the rest of her life. . . .

Imprisoned for over three years in the foul hellhole of a Georgia jail, Rosa Lee Ingram, whose freedom must be won in a revived, struggle, stands as a shameful and courageous example of the fight of Negro women for full equality and human dignity!

It is the outstanding Negro women peace heroines who were the outstanding Stockholm petition campaign collectors that are the real inheritors and progenitors of the legend and tradition of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth.

It would be wrong of course to conclude without mentioning that in the articles appraising Negro women's advances in the last 50 years, the author, Marjorie McKenzie, observed that "the individual successes (of Negro women, C. J.) . . . are not the key to the cultural progress of the Negro woman in the last 50 years. The secret lies in her ability to organize, her genius for cooperating. This quality of managing joint activity of inspiring others—a deeply feminine gift—is in her very soul." And again: ". . . the organizational groundwork for the power which the Negro woman wields was not laid by college girls. It rests for example on the pennies and prayers of the women's missionaries, societies of the AME Zion, the CME and AME churches. Indeed Negro women comprise 60 percent of the membership of the Negro church . . . an institutional structure worth nearly two billion dollars and still the most powerful medium for reaching the Negro masses." Mrs. McKenzie also notes the numerous mass organizations of Negro women such as the Daughter Elks, and we might add, such powerful organizations as the National Association of Colored Women, etc.

Mrs. Ada Jackson, Negro woman progressive peace leader at a Women's peace meeting, made a profound observation when she stated recently that she is "galled" at the fact that once a year Negro History Week must still be observed in these United States. For progressives, and particularly the sisters of Negro women, white women have a special responsibility. The first of these is the struggle for peace, to involve, organize and unite the powerful sentiments of Negro mothers and wives with the growing women's peace movement in our country. Such unity can immeasurably strengthen the peace movement, since it will bring the powerful militant anti-imperialist current of the Negro women to the peace struggle.

Secondly, is the need to struggle for the economic rights of Negro women in the trade unions, for jobs outside of domestic work, while fighting to organize the Negro women domestic worker.

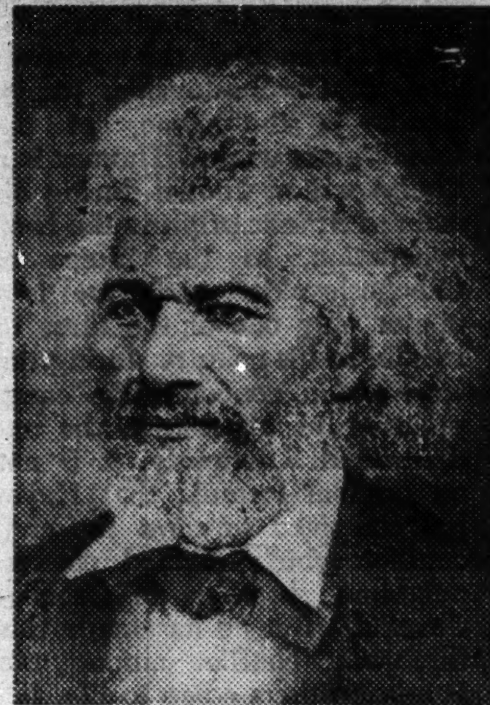
Third, is the importance of recognition that the virus of white chauvinism which dogs the footsteps of Negro women at every turn, must be fought against. This means alertness in the economic political and social sphere against special forms of white chauvinism towards Negro women, particularly in the sphere of social relations, white and Negro men and white women have a special responsibility to help integrate the Negro woman in the progressive mass movement.

Frederick Douglass, Fighter For Negro Women's Rights

NEXT TO ABOLITION and the battle for equal rights for the Negro people, the cause closest to Frederick Douglass' heart was woman's rights. In the anti-slavery agitation women took an active and significant part, and no one knew better than Douglass how deeply the Negro people were indebted to the tireless efforts of the women's anti-slavery societies. In reports from communities he was visiting, Douglass regularly devoted space in his paper to descriptions of the work of the anti-slavery women.

Frederick Douglass was the only man to play a prominent part in the proceedings of "A Convention to discuss the Social, Civil and Religious Condition and Rights of Women" in July 1848—the world's first organized gathering for women's rights.

★
THE ONLY RESOLUTION that aroused controversy and was not unanimously adopted at this convention was the one asserting that it was "the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise." Many of the delegates, including women leaders of the movement, felt the demand for the right to vote was too advanced for the time. But Elizabeth Cady Stanton who had introduced the proposal, looked about the convention hall for an ally, hurried to Douglass' side and asked him to speak on the question. Douglass promptly arose, addressed the delegates, and argued convincingly that political equality was essential for the



DOUGLASS

complete liberation of women. The resolution was adopted by a small majority.

In 1888, a few years before his death, Douglass recalled his role at this Seneca Falls convention, and told the International Council of Women: "There are few facts in my humble history to which I look back with more satisfaction than to the fact, recorded in the history of the Woman suffrage movement, that I was sufficiently enlightened at the early day, when only a few years from slavery, to support your resolution for woman suffrage . . . When I ran away from slavery, it was for myself; when I advocated emancipation, it was for my people; but when I stood up for the rights of woman, self was out of the question, and I found a little nobility in the act." While Frederick Douglass

was in Massachusetts in October, 1850, organizing opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act, he read of the call for a national convention to consider "the question of Woman's Rights, Duties and Relations," and he arranged his schedule so he could attend. Douglass was a featured speaker and participant in numerous woman's rights conventions and meetings throughout the years and fully reported all these activities in his paper North Star. In 1853 when Douglass was thinking of changing the name of his paper, he rejected the proposed title *The Brotherhood*, because "it implied the exclusion of the sisterhood."

★
DOUGLASS was a member of the executive committee of the Radical Abolitionists which met in 1860 to establish a political party on strict anti-slavery grounds. The gathering invited women to participate, an invitation which marked the first effort made "to organize a political party upon a basis of absolute justice and perfect equality." To the powerful appeal he had made for freedom from chattel slavery, Frederick Douglass had added the demand for the broadest liberty for all people. The motto of the parallel, and often merging, anti-slavery and woman's rights movements was: "Equality before the law without distinction of sex or color."

(Condensation from *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass*, Vol. II by Philip S. Foner)

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

A Salute to Negro Women

By Peggy Dennis

ON THE OCCASION of National Negro History Week, *Women Today* pays tribute to and salutes the Negro women of America whose record of militant struggle and courage throughout the years is an inspiration and example to all women.

From the early slave days to the present, the Negro mother has stood as a bulwark of strength as a defender of her family and its security. They often openly defied their masters, and underwent severe punishment to protect the breakup of their families, when on the slave blocks of Charleston and Richmond, children were torn from mothers and sold to separate masters.

★
IT IS RECORDED that one slave mother, frantic with grief when her youngest child was sold before her eyes, "made much outcry for which the master tied her up to a peach tree in the yard, and flogged her." A former slave describes how: "We were all put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and scattered over various parts of the country. My brothers and sisters were bid off one by one, while my mother, holding my hand, looked on in an agony of grief. She was then separated from me, and put up in her turn. And then I was offered to the assembled purchasers. My mother, half distracted with the parting forever from all her children, fell at the feet of her new

master, entreating him to buy her baby as well as herself. This man, thus appealed to, disengaged himself from her with violent blows and kicks."

★
TODAY IN 1951, *Women Today* pays special tribute to the Negro women who continue, under present day conditions, the struggle in defense of their families and their very basic right to live. We salute the courageous young wives of Lt. Gilbert and William McGee; the wives, mothers and families of the seven young Negro men in Martinsville, Va.; the six in the death-cells at Trenton, N. J.; the bereaved family of the murdered John Derrick; and the scores of lesser-known, but equally brave and heroic Roberta Akins, Blanche Brown, Peobe Sallis, Sussie Thomas, Mary George whose husbands and sons are all victims of lynch-law which reigns in North and South alike.

A special tribute to a Negro woman and mother who stands unequalled in her courage and fortitude — Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram: symbol of the dignity and heroism of all womanhood—Negro and white.

★
NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK should become the occasion for progressive white women to familiarize themselves with the rich history and traditions and contributions of Negro women to the struggle for peace, equality, and security.

Progressive white women, in this way, may come to realize more fully that we need the experiences, the abilities, the leadership qualities, and the active participation of Negro women in the joint struggle for our common interests.

In our need to study more critically our inadequacies in the struggle for full equal economic, political and social rights for Negro women, we white women must realize more fully that the struggle against white chauvinist tendencies, remnants, and expressions which exist in women's organizations and movements is a struggle not in the interests of Negro women alone, but in the interest of all women.

If the famous words: "Labor in the white skin cannot be free as long as labor in the black skin is slave" is a basic tenet of working class Negro-white unity—how much more applicable are these words to the struggle for the realization of full equality of women, who are doubly oppressed within the capitalist structure?

The national liberation movement and aspirations of the Negro people is a cornerstone of the people's fight for world peace. Negro and white women together, in their desire and demand for peace and genuine security for their loved ones, will work in unity in the community, in the shops and unions, and in the organizations for winning the peace for themselves, their children, and their people.

The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

February 11, 1950

20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The New York-Harlem Edition of The Worker

This issue of the New York-Harlem Edition of The Worker marks the merger of the Harlem Edition and the regular New York Edition. The editors of The Worker consider this an important change. We consider the developments in the Harlem community to be the concern of ALL New Yorkers. We feel, also, that Harlem residents should be acquainted through our pages with what is going on in every other community.

Our paper believes in, and fights for, the unity of Negro and white. We hold that white workers and progressives have as a responsibility

the fight for the rights of the Negro people as an important part of the fight for peace and to defeat our home-made fascists.

We call on our readers to use this edition of our paper in the fight against white supremacy and racist poison on the job, in lily-white neighborhoods, or wherever it shows itself. And we would appreciate further suggestions as to how we can better contribute to the unity of Negro and white, to the full liberation of the Negro people in alliance with the working class.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS INDICTED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE

DuBOIS: 'GOV'T CAN'T MAKE PEACE ALIEN'

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, upon learning of the indictment expressed a "deep sense of shock." He declared that since the Peace Information Center "had disbanded several months ago, I must assume that the Department's action is an effort to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace now being expressed throughout our country."

"The desire for peace cannot be made an 'alien' sentiment. When the fathers and mothers of America's children read daily of impending atomic devastation and see on the front pages the high price paid for military adventures abroad, attempting to brand those who work for peace as 'foreign agent' will not stem the tide of peace in America."

Indictment Shameful, Says Negro Editor

Roscoe Dunjee, noted Negro leader and editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, condemned the indictment Friday of Dr. DuBois as "one of the most shameful acts" against the Negro people.

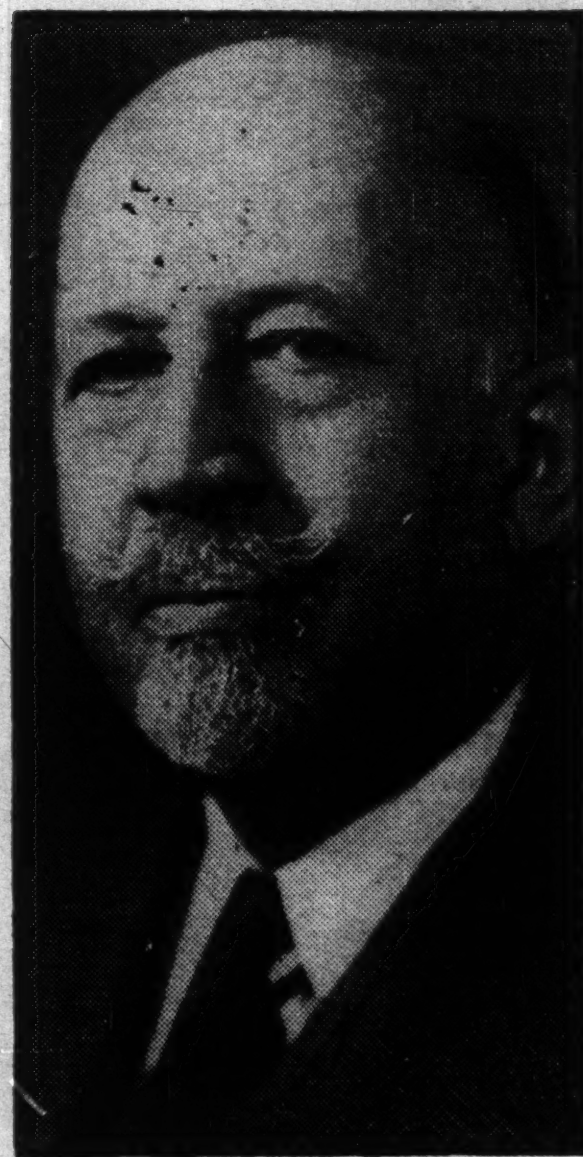
Mr. Dunjee declared:

"The attempt to indict Dr. DuBois is one of the most shameful acts committed by the government of the United States against the Negro people. I have absolutely no belief that Doctor DuBois is an agent of a foreign government or is in any way connected with a subversive movement."

Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, said:

"The indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center as agents of a foreign principle by the Justice Department comes as no surprise to those of us who have not been fooled by the protestations of peaceful intentions on the part of the Truman Administration. The word 'peace' has long been considered subversive by the banker-general war cabinet who are hell-bent on imposing the war program on the American people."

"The indictment of the 83-year-old Negro leader, coming only a few days after the legal lynching of seven young Negro men in Virginia, will be seen by the Negro people as clear proof of the determination of the Dixiecrat-dominated Truman Administration to crush the rising militant action of the Negro people for freedom, justice and peace."



W.E.B. DuBOIS

Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio stated: "DuBois is a great American. Those who have perpetrated this crime against him are the un-Americans. They are the real agents—agents of America's real enemies—Wall Street."

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University said:

"I would find great difficulty in believing that Dr. DuBois is a foreign agent."

"His history has been one of protest, but of loyalty. And I would interpret his work as being toward the making of our country a better place for us all to live in."

Tenants Lobby in Albany Tuesday

— See Page 2 —

Call Memorial To Stop More 'Martinsvilles'

— See Page 3 —

Negro History Week

— See Magazine Section —

Bitter Trainmen Rap Truman For Bayonet-Backed Edict

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Railroad workers who were forced back to their jobs virtually at bayonet's point here Friday expressed their anger of the government's "work or be fired" ultimatum. In interviews with men trickling back at the New York Central yards here today, they made it clear that "Truman's order has settled nothing and solved nothing." At the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's call-room here, many of the men could not be reached on the telephone to be called back to

work. The Pennsylvania Railroad here reported that it was having extreme difficulty getting full switching crews to return.

At noon Friday, it was estimated that no more than 60 percent of the striking switchmen had either reported for work or indicated that they would be back on the job.

In discussion with New York Central yardmen, several stated that "the railroad companies are still sitting on a keg of powder."

Without exception, they unloaded their sharpest condemnation of President Truman for "blaming only the railroad men and not the railroad operators."

One worker said: "We feel like

prisoners of war." Another one expressed it this way: "We might just as well be in jail as work under these conditions."

They referred to the 12½ cent wage increase contained in the Truman's strikebreaking edict as "a dollar a day handout."

"Tell your paper we were forced back to work against our will," said one switchman, "and they're going to get mighty little cooperation out of us—we'll just make a day's pay."

Dozens of workers gathered around the Daily Worker reporter anxious to get their own bitter feelings off their chests. "We are not going to remain 27th on the

wage list," said one worker, "but before this thing is really over, we're going to take our place near the top of the list along with the coal miners."

Government conciliator John R. Steelman was second only to Truman as the target of the trainmen's indignation. "He's unqualified to handle our problems," the yardmen declared.

Feeling the high spirit of fight still strong among the men, railroad spokesmen said today they didn't know how long it would take to unsnarl the 10-day log

(Continued on Page 11)

Citizens Union Asks Albany Vote on Rent Bill

The Citizens Union urged modification of the McGoldrick rent plan in a memorandum sent Friday to every member of the State Legislature. While limiting its opposition mainly to the rent increases allowed by "voluntary" landlord-tenant leases and to the clause permitting evictions for "over-occupied apartments," the Union's statement was further evidence of growing unity against the 15 percent rent boost proposal.

The Citizens Union asked that the Legislature "not permit the plan to become law automatically" which, under the present state law, will occur unless the plan is rejected by the Legislature before Feb. 15.

More than 1,000 tenants, trade unionists, Negro representatives and consumers are expected to lobby Tuesday in Albany against the rent bill. The demonstration is sponsored by the New York Tenants Council.

USSR Asks Talks on Ban Of Japan Arms

TOKYO.—The Soviet Union has called for discussion of the demilitarization of Japan by the four-power Allied council for Japan, it was made known today.

The council will hold a regular bi-monthly meeting next Wednesday. The agenda released today showed that Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, Soviet representative, has asked for discussion "concerning the demilitarization of Japan."

FOOD PRICES HIT NEW PEAK, BLS SURVEY SHOWS

WASHINGTON.—Retail food prices continued their upward climb to new record highs during the last two weeks in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Friday. This increase came on top of record highs recorded the month before. An estimated 0.3 percent was reported on the basis of a special survey of 50 foods in eight cities. Since the Korean war, food prices were estimated to have risen 8 percent.

BLS statistics are known to be extremely conservative in estimating price rises.

With the removal of the so-

called freeze on foods the index is expected to continue to rise indefinitely.

Fats and oils (up 1.9 percent) continued to rise to the highest point since January, 1949. All items in this group moved up over the two weeks—shortening 4 percent, margarine 2 percent, salad dressing 1.5 percent, and lard 1 percent.

Meat, poultry and fish prices increased 1 percent in the last two weeks of January. Beef and veal prices rose 0.8 percent (beef cent seasonally). Pork prices rose 1.1 percent. Chicken prices increased 3.5 percent, and fish 0.9 percent.

Tenants Move on Albany Tuesday to Fight Rent Hike

The largest tenant delegation ever organized is expected to converge on Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 13, to force the Dewey-controlled Legislature to defeat the McGoldrick rent boost steal. Unless the Legislature acts by Feb. 15, the plan set forth by Joseph D.

McGoldrick, state rent czar, automatically opens the door to 15 percent rent boosts and numberless evictions.

Despite efforts of newspaper headlines to make it appear that the battle is about over and lost for the tenants, members of the New York Tenant Council, of unions affiliated with the United Labor Action Committee, and the American Labor Party, making up the mass lobby, are determined to force a showdown with the GOP administration.

By its action last week, the Republican majority has shown that it wants to avoid a showdown vote on the McGoldrick plan. It would rather the landlord-favoring scheme went into effect without a show of hands in order to escape the wrath of the voters. By a vote of 81 to 65 the Assembly voted

last Monday to block a Democratic move to bring out a resolution disapproving the McGoldrick plan.

In that vote three Republicans broke ranks to join the Democrats.

However, a big fight around the disapproving resolution of State Sen. William Bianchi, Republican-American Labor Party, is expected to break out on Tuesday when hundreds of delegates will be on hand to watch the floor fight.

If the Bianchi measure passes the Senate where a switch of five votes are needed, the measure then goes to the Assembly. The switch is by no means out of the question. With delegates on hand some of the Republican Senators from New York City and upstate cities, who are sensitive to tenant pressure may be forced to go along with the Democrats. The Democrats may also be forced to

put up a fight because of the presence of the delegates.

In addition to the tenant lobby hundreds of other citizens, including parents, teachers, trade unionists, are expected to swamp Albany for the budget hearing. All in all they will make up one of the largest lobbies seen in the Capital in recent years.

The 81 to 65 vote in the Assembly shows that the lines are not so frozen even among the Republicans that a shift cannot be effected. The 16 vote majority won by the Republicans can be whittled down with consistent pressure from now until February 15. A strong possibility exists for revisions of the 15 percent increase-mass eviction bill.

Democrats are already on the spot with consumers for Mayor Impellitteri's increased tax demands.

18,000 British Dockers Strike, Battle Cops in Arrest of Seven

LONDON.—A rank-and-file dock strike spread to London Friday with 18,000 men in three major ports involved 196 ships have been halted by the strike. The walkout

gripped London's "Royal Group" of docks after Scotland Yard agents seized seven dock leaders and charged them with conspiring to incite illegal strikes.

The arrests touched off a wave of resentment among the rank-and-file of London dockers. Nearly all the 7,000 men at the "Royal Group" joined the strike and later, after a mass meeting, 1,000 men walked off the West India dock, cheering lustily.

Among the leaders arrested last night was Albert Timothy. He and the six others were released in £100 (\$280) bail each until Feb. 20 while their supporters tangled with London police outside Bow Street police court.

Two hundred dockers tried to march on the court, which was surrounded by dozens of extra police. The dockers, however, crowded around the entrance and

battled the officers.

Rightwing officials of the dock workers union have been rebaiting the strike.

Despite this, the arrest of the seven leaders in London provoked a heated reaction.

A spot survey late today showed:

Liverpool—65 ships idle and 32 undermanned.

Manchester—18 ships idle and five undermanned.

London—76 ships idle and 7 undermanned, a figure expected to be raised by the West India dock walkout.

More than 11,000 men were out in Liverpool and Manchester.

The arrests last night were made on instructions from Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross and Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Prosecutions.

People's Party Wins Big Victory In British Gold Coast Colony

LONDON.—The Nationalist Convention People's Party, which is pledged to end 100 years of British rule in the Gold Coast colony of Africa, won 34 out of the 38 popularly-elected legislative

seats from rural areas.

Members of the CCP, however, will not hold a majority in the Assembly because the British government is able to pack it with its own appointees. Thirty-seven mem-

bers will be appointed by district governing bodies and nine others will be named by the government and the chambers of commerce.

Kwame Nkrumah, head of the CCP, is serving a prison sentence for "sedition."

Pass 10,000 Mark; Sub-Getters Up Goals

The campaign for 30,000 subscriptions for The Worker went over the 10,000 mark last week, as supporters of the paper throughout the country stepped up their activities in its behalf.

The campaign is scheduled to end on Feb. 25. It started rolling seriously less than two weeks ago.

Figures in the chart (Page 8) show mail subscriptions received in The Worker business office as of Tuesday. Several hundred home delivery subs and many others not yet received by the business office, swell the actual total obtained in the campaign thus far to about 12,000.

Following New York's lead, Illinois supporters have increased their goal from 2,000 to 3,000 subscriptions. With 1,100 actually obtained to date,

campaigners in that state have set themselves the job of hitting the original 2,000 goal by Feb. 12, and then going on from there for another thousand by Feb. 25.

"The mounting struggle for peace and the excellent response of the people to the sub drive open new perspectives for going over the top in Illinois," Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist Party chairman, and Claude Lightfoot, secretary, declared in a statement explaining their support to the decision to increase the state goal by a thousand.

New Yorkers jacked up their quotas from 10,000 to 18,000 less than three weeks ago. Together with home delivery subscriptions, they hit the halfway mark of 9,000 last Sunday and expect to go to

nearly 13,000 by the end of this week.

Brooklyn campaigners remained far in the lead, with two-thirds of their 5,500 goal already reached. They hope to reach 5,000 subs, or only 500 short of their goal, by the end of this week. The original target of 3,000 set at the beginning of the campaign has already been left far behind.

Five Brooklyn communities have gone over the top, and have launched a drive for 25 percent above their goals.

Manhattanites, with more than 1,200 subs in last week, outstripped Brooklyn for the first time since the campaign opened. They are shooting for 1,500 this week, which will bring them to 65 percent of their goal of 7,000.

Mass Memorial Called To Stop More 'Martinsvilles'

Pilgrimage For Peace

Trek to Washington March 1st will ask \$64 Peace Question

Laverne Miller, a GI in Korea, implored his parents in Marcus, Ia., to write to their Congressmen and find out why American boys are freezing in battlefields thousands of miles from home.

His letter appearing in the Marcus News asks his parents to ask their representatives "to give you a reason, a good one, why the war is being waged and then ask them if they think it is worth the price for what we may attain over here."

Laverne Miller tells his parents that he tells his buddies to "stop griping" and write to their Congressmen asking the same question.

This \$64 question of the day will be asked by thousands on Thursday, March 1, when a Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, D.C. is scheduled to take place. Laverne's letter was mailed to the office of the American Peace Crusade, sponsoring the Pilgrimage, by one of the delegates.

SIXTY-FIVE prominent American, including Nobel Prize Winner and world-famous author Thomas Mann, four Protestant Bishops and leading scientists, writers, Negro leaders and trade unionists, have joined in forming the Crusade. Its call declares, "We must abandon the needless, futile sacrifice of American lives in Korea and the destruction of that country. Let us negotiate peace with China."

"We cannot wait for peace—we must win it," is one of the slogans on the call.

The day in Washington will be taken up with visits to Senators and Congressmen in their offices and in Congress from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and then with reports from state delegation meetings on Congressional meetings. At 7:30 a mass rally for peace will be held at Turner's Arena, 1341 W. St., N.W. Washington, D.C. Address of the American Peace Crusade office in New York City is 1186 Broadway. Scores of requests have been received here for thousands of copies of the Crusade Call for nationwide distribution.

REPRESENTED in the Pilgrimage will be spokesmen for women, Negro, youth, labor, farm and religious groups.

The National Labor Conference for Peace has voted to support the Crusade, through its national committee. A Chicago meeting attended by 66 delegates from California, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Upper Peninsula Michigan and New York. Some 20 percent of the delegates were from AFL, 40 percent from CIO and 40 from independent unions.

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, in becoming one of the initiating sponsors wrote, "Iowa farmers are ready for action on peace and firm opposition to war. Sentiment is not just moving out but it has moved."

By Mel Fiske

With grief and anger, the people of the country and world buried seven new martyrs this week. Their names—Joe Henry Hampton, Howard Hairston, Booker Millner, Frank Hairston, John Taylor, James Hairston and Francis Grayson—are engraved on the hearts of millions throughout the world who fought to the last to stop the Virginia executioner.

But the switch was ordered thrown by President Truman and his band of legal lynchers in Washington and the South, and the Martinsville Seven—six Negro youths and the father of five young children—were burned to death in the electric chair last Friday and Monday to satisfy the lynch appetite of the Negro haters.

The world storm of protest that failed to halt the hand of the executioner raged over the graves of the seven innocent men. It rose to block the legal lynchings now being prepared for 20 Negroes in death cells around the country and 50 Negro soldiers in Korea and Tokyo.

IN NEW YORK'S Harlem, where all-night vigils by thousands sought to save the seven Martinsville frame-up victims, the widow of one of Georgia's lynch martyrs, Mrs. Amy Mallard, called a Memorial Meeting for the Martinsville Seven and for John Derrick, the Negro veteran murdered by New York cops.

Joining her were a score of church and labor leaders, and civil rights fighters Paul Robeson and William Patterson. The memorial will be conducted in Rockland Palace, at 155 St. and Eighth Ave., Monday at 7:30 p.m. to unite "all who believe in justice and freedom" in the defense of the 70 Negroes now being readied for the rope and lash of the modern day slave-masters.

There's Willie McGee—ordered to die in Mississippi March 20.

There are the Groveland Three, whose appeal from death convictions is before the U. S. Supreme Court.

There are the two Daniels cousins in North Carolina, Thomas Edwards in Maryland, James Arrington in Alabama, Paul Washington, Ocie Jugger and Edward Honeycutt in Louisiana; Wesley Wells and Jerry Newsom in California; Clarence Henderson in Georgia; Raleigh Speller in North Carolina.

There are Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two sons in Georgia, and countless others hidden from sight in numberless cells around the nation.

THEN THERE are 50 Negro soldiers courts martialled to sentences of 15 and 20 years hard labor by white officers in Korea and Tokyo. Army authorities in the Pentagon in Washington are now reviewing their sentences. Their reviews then go to President Truman who consigned Lt. Leon Gilbert to 20 years at hard labor for trying to protect his men.

The executions of the Martinsville Seven told the world the U. S. government is spreading its war

(Continued on Page 8)



WILLIE MCGEE

DuBois, 4 Others Indicted For Advocating Peace

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Dr. William E. DuBois, noted Negro scholar, and four others prominent in the American people's peace movement, were indicted Friday by a federal grand jury here on charges that they failed to register as "foreign agents." Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath said the basis for the indictment was their activity in behalf of the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

Administration action in seeking this indictment was an attempt to stifle the rapidly expanding demand for peace voiced by millions of Americans in letters to newspapers, to congressmen and other public officials, urging a recall of our boys from Korea, abandonment of the plan to draft 18-year-olds, and settlement of international tensions by negotiation rather than bullets. The indictment was obviously an effort to intimidate those speaking out for peace and against war preparations.

The Stockholm peace petition.

to which millions of Americans signed their names last fall, called for:

- Outlawing atomic weapons as "instruments of aggression and mass murder of peoples."

- Strict international controls of atomic energy to enforce the ban;

- Declaration that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country "will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal."

Indicted along with Dr. DuBois were Kyrle Elkin, Elizabeth Moos, Abbott Simon and Sylvia Soloff, all described as officials of the Peace Information Center at 799

Broadway, New York.

The Peace Information Center as such was also indicted.

If convicted Dr. DuBois and his co-workers would each be subject to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson launched the Administration offensive against the Stockholm appeal on July 12.

The next day the House Un-American Committee issued a report stressing that on June 20, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had voted endorsement of the three points in the appeal.

In the handout distributed to newsmen by the Justice Department (Continued on Page 11)

A Record of Scholarship And Political Leadership

By Mel Fiske

In 1906, an Atlanta University professor watched a lynch-crazed mob slaughter and maim helpless Negroes on the streets of Atlanta. He wrote "Litany of Atlanta," an angry and powerful indictment of what he saw.

"... the innocent crucified for the guilt of the untouched guilty. . . ."

Forty-five years later, the author of "Litany of Atlanta," Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, was indicted for leading a nationwide movement against war and the mass slaughter of atombombs.

America's most noted Negro historian, sociologist, poet, teacher and editor was indicted by President Truman and his Justice Department for heading the Peace Information Center, which organized the collection of close to 3,000,000 signatures on the world-wide Stockholm Peace Appeal calling for the outlawing of the atombomb.

"... doth not this justice of hell stink in thy nostrils. . . ."

Truman ordered DuBois' indictment just as the nation began its celebration of Negro History Week, which DuBois helped found. It came a week after Truman and his Supreme Court justices stamped their approval on Virginia's legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven, whom DuBois fought to save.

DuBois, who had served the U. S. as minister plenipotentiary in Liberia, was now charged with being a "foreign agent" by Truman.

Born in Great Barrington, Mass., 83 years ago, DuBois was educated at Fisk University and Harvard. He taught Latin, Greek, economics, sociology and history at Wilberforce University and at Atlanta University.

AN NAACP FOUNDER

He was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He edited its magazine Crisis and made it a magazine of mass circulation. He wrote 13

volumes of history, poetry and prose.

He spoke for his people before the League of Nations and the United Nations when it was founded in San Francisco. Countless times since, he appealed to the UN to intervene and halt Truman's policy of genocide against the Negro people.

For 50 years, DuBois opposed imperialism's wars. In 1916, when U. S. troops blasted their way into Mexico, he attacked the war policy. In 1919, he continued his attack against imperialism's first World War. In 1948, he became a founder of the Progressive Party in his efforts to spare the world from the horrors of a destructive atomic war.

At 82, he ran as the American Labor Party's candidate for U. S. Senator on his platform for world peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. He was the

first Negro ever to run for that office in New York State.

His stature in the nation grew with the years. Last year, over 300 prominent Americans came to a testimonial dinner to honor the nation's most noted Negro scholar. This year, over 200 have already joined in sponsoring another testimonial on Feb. 23 at Essex House to honor DuBois on his 83rd birthday.

Among the sponsors are Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Lion Feuchtwanger, the Hon. J. Finley Wilson, Thomas Mann, Miss Mary White Ovington, Van Wyck Brooks, W. C. Handy, Roscoe Dunjee, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson, Bishop William J. Walls, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson.

"... how long shall the mounting flood of innocent blood roar in thine ears and pound in our hearts for vengeance. . . ."

POINT OF ORDER

The Talking Cereal

By Alan Max

I sing the praises today of a dry breakfast cereal. It is Rice Krispies which "snaps, crackles and pops" when you pour milk over it and therefore is advertised as the "talking cereal."

Of all the Wall Street-controlled means of communication, the talking cereal is my favorite. It is the only means of communication today which does not talk war.

What a relief, after listening to the war-war-mongers of the radio, to sit down and listen to a bowl of talking cereal!

My one fear is that the manufacturers of Rice Krispies are even now working on a way to get their cereal to crackle: "Our free-world-is-in-danger!"

In preparation for the day Rice Krispies talk that way, I am now working on a spoon which will snap back: "Pffft to you!"

'The Great Dramatic Figure'

PAUL ROBESON was recently characterized by Oliver Cromwell Cox in the words: "He looms up as the great dramatic figure in this type (workingclass) of leadership."



PAUL ROBESON

The well known sociologist and author of "Class, Cast and Race" concludes that the attack on "Communist leaders comes inherently from the ruling class," but the Negro protest leaders will most certainly become more and more involved. This, he says, is because the leaders who accept the present social system must inevitably identify themselves with the "ruling class."

Leaders like Robeson, on the other hand, he points out, view the "Negro problem as a phase of the problem of the workingclass in its struggle for power." It is in relation to this fact that Dr. Cox views Robeson as "the great dramatic figure."

Robeson is the publisher of *Freedom*, a new monthly paper which has taken its place in the field of Negro liberation journalism. He is presently touring the country bringing the message of the paper to Negro and white audiences.

4,000 at Rally Assail Rearming of Nazis

Support of the peace crusade scheduled for Washington March 1 and 2 was voted Thursday night at the rally of 4,000 at St. Nicholas Arena held to protest against plans for German rearmament. The rally also voted to distribute a million postcards protesting

ready to speak out, provided they are reached by you and your program."

Kryzcki told of his trip to Poland right after the war. "I saw the bodies of those murdered by the Nazis in concentration camps," he said. "If the Nazis once again get their hands on the instruments of torture, will have a tremendous burden on our conscience."

OVATION FOR DuBOIS
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, educator and vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, was given a standing ovation when he was introduced by Sam Burt, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, who acted as chairman.

This outstanding scholar recalled the years he had spent as a student in Berlin from 1882 to 1894 and contrasted the contributions of Germans to science and culture of that period to the decay brought about by Nazism.

He said that while the plight of the Jews under Nazism and that of the Negroes differs in circumstances and character, "it is based

upon the degradation of the human soul."

"The tool of this degradation," he asserted, "is war and more war."

Albert Kahn, president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, attacked Washington's policy of friendship with Nazi criminals.

Frank Brown, general organizer for District 65 of the Distributive Workers Union, told of actions taken by his union against German rearmament and for peace.

"German rearmament is a slap in the face of the Jewish community in America," he said.

Rabbi Abraham Bick, member of the Rabbinical Council and a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, spoke in Yiddish and told of his trip through Germany. He said in eastern Germany anti-Semitism is a crime, while in western Germany, he added, it is considered by officials to be merely a personal "conviction."

Dr. Clementine Paolone, president of the American Women for

(Continued on Page 9)

Musmanno Calls Attack on Mussolini's Wars 'Seditious'

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno Friday branded Communist criticism of Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia and Albania as "seditious." Musmanno was testifying as the state's chief expert on "communism" in the trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist organizers, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Musmanno read from "What is Marxism?" A booklet by Emile Burns. He testified the booklet was one of the 250 Marxist books and pamphlets seized when he personally raided Pittsburgh CP headquarters Aug. 31.

The paragraph read by Musmanno began as follows:

"In the case of imperialist wars of conquest (such as fascist Italy's conquest of Abyssinia or Albania) the conclusion is especially clear; such wars are unjust, throw back the working class, strengthen the ruling class."

The writer then pointed out that the workingclass had the duty to work for the defeat of any government waging such unjust wars of aggression.

Musmanno testified that this passage (attacking Mussolini's government) was emphasized by marginal markings that he found in the book. He told the jury that he found the name of James Dolsen written inside the book.

Musmanno has also cited criticism of Franco and the Greek fascists as evidences of "sedition." On Thursday he read from a pamphlet denouncing Franco as a tool of American imperialism. The pamphlet was by Vicente Uribe, a member of the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee.

Musmanno was careful, however, not to read what Uribe said about the exploitation of Spain by the Westinghouse interests of Pittsburgh.

Musmanno also read selections from Olive Sutton's pamphlet, "Murder, Inc. in Greece" with emphasis on Miss Sutton's description of the execution of women anti-fascists by Wall Street's puppet government in Greece.

At one point, Musmanno identifying a copy of the *Romanian Review* that he had allegedly found in the CP headquarters seized by

voice and said: "And there is a full page picture of Joseph Stalin—smoking a pipe." To which defense attorney John

replied: "I take it pipe smoking is not seditious." The defense begins cross-examining Musmanno next week.

19 Laborites Hit Nazi Army, Want China in UN

LONDON.—A group of Labor Party supporters in Parliament rebelled Friday against the rearmament of western Germany and the branding of People's China as an aggressor in Korea. Eight members of the House of Commons introduced a motion protesting against the arming of Germany. Twelve, including one who signed the first motion, introduced another calling for the admission of People's China to the United Nations, denouncing the resolution bringing China as an aggressor, and also protesting against German rearmament.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee acted Friday to penalize Laborite Harold Lawrence, who is candidate for Commons in a by-election for the Bristol district next Thursday. Labor headquarters announced that Attlee would not send Lawrence the customary letter of support because he had said in campaign speeches that he opposed both German rearmament and UN intervention in Korea.

The peace movement was also reflected Friday in a powerful trade union. J. B. Figgins, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, wrote in the *Railway Review*: "This rearmament of Europe is for the purpose of waging an aggressive war by American imperialism against the forces of peace and human welfare. "All this propaganda that Russia is going to make an offensive on western Europe is nothing but bare-faced, shameless falsehood."

Find Radioactive Snow in Troy, N. Y.

TROY.—Physicists at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute disclosed Friday that a number of tests of the recent two-day snowfall showed the flakes were radioactive.

Jailed for Fight For Negro Rights

In the front ranks of those Americans who suffered persecution for their leadership in the struggle for Negro rights is the Communist Party's General Secretary, Eugene Dennis.

It was for his courageous and militant leadership in the fight against jimcrow that Dennis has been imprisoned now for more than 8 months of a 12 months sentence.



EUGENE DENNIS

"His energies are devoted to the unity of Negro and white, to wipe out the stench of white chauvinism and national oppression of the Negro people."

AT THE VERY HEART of the "contempt of Congress" citation, for which Dennis was imprisoned, was Dennis' refusal to recognize the legality of the House Un-American Committee. In his letter to the committee, April 9, 1947, Dennis charged the committee was tainted with illegality by the presence of Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss). He cited the fact that 330,000 Negro citizens were denied by threats of violence and death the right to vote in Mississippi elections.

Rankin, he said, was sitting in Congress and was a member of the committee in violation of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Dennis offered to prove during the trial of the case in Washington that denial and abridgement of suffrage rights of the Negro people in Mississippi has reached an extent which reduced the state's representation in the House of Representatives from seven to four members.

THE DENNIS CASE, in fact, provided a legal, as well as a moral-political, opportunity and obligation to correct this violation of the constitution which has continued since the reconstruction days. Dennis was himself directly injured by this violation.

"This court," Dennis pleaded, "is simply asked to decline to comply with the committee's insistence that the petitioner (Dennis) be sent to prison upon the basis of his alleged refusal to heed the summons of that committee, among whose members was a bald usurper of the mantle of a Congressman."

On the same day the Supreme Court rejected the appeal and ordered Eugene Dennis to prison, it also upheld the infamous white primary system in the state of Georgia. Both the Dennis decision and the Georgia decision were jimcrow decisions. The fight for the freedom of Dennis has been from the outset part of the greater struggle for full and equal rights of the Negro people.

What Truman War Tax Will Set You Back

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Your name is Joe Doakes. You are a married man with no children (yet) and you make a little less than \$60 a week. Let's say a rounded three thousand a year. What will President Truman's new war budget, as explained this week by Treasury Secretary Snyder, cost you?

Under the present tax law, you are paying \$360 a year in income taxes. The sum of \$6.90 is being withheld from your paycheck each week.

Under the new Truman tax law your tax for the year will be \$432. Your weekly deduction will climb to \$8.30.

But that won't be all the taxes you pay. If the old Lizzie is conking out, burning up oil, and you decide you need a new car to take you to the plant, the tax collector will be at the salesroom to grab his share. The tax on new cars—now 7 percent—will rise to 20 percent. If you buy a car which sells for \$1,800, you will pay the Federal government \$360, making your car cost \$2,160.

Your gasoline bills for that car will include a tax of three cents a gallon instead of the present one and a half cent.

Need a pack of cigarettes? The tax will be ten cents. It is now seven cents.

SALES TAXES (excise taxes, Snyder calls them) will also be raised sharply on musical instru-

BANKERS GIVE THE CUE

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Tuesday, February 6, 1951

Wage Earners Should Be Subjected to Stiff Tax, Says ABA Head

Claims Group Must Pay Its Share Of Mobilization Costs If Inflation Is To Be Offset

A stiff tax on the wage earner as well as on people in the high-income brackets was advocated yesterday by James E. Shelton, president of the American Bankers Association, to offset the inflationary effect of the rearmament program.

Mr. Shelton, who is president of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles,

President Shelton of the American Bankers Association calls for taxing low incomes. The clipping is from the Wall Street Journal.

ments, liquor, wine, beer, cigars, refrigerators, electrical appliances and toilet preparations. Some of these may be, as Snyder says, luxuries. But who would call a watch or an alarm clock a luxury? Yet Truman would raise the tax on timepieces from 10 to 20 percent.

Well, the situation gets tough. Instead of having that baby you and the missus planned, you both decide she should get a job.

Bang. You lose your \$600 exemption for her. Your tax will rise to \$584 for the year, or \$11.20 a week. If her job earns \$40 a week (a rounded \$2,000 a year) she will pay \$336 a year in taxes, or \$6.60 a week.

Out of your combined incomes of \$5,000 a year, your little childless family will be kicking in almost \$1,000, or one-fifth in Federal income taxes.

Of course this doesn't tell the whole story. Snyder's plan is designed to raise only \$10 billion of the \$16.5 billion Truman is demanding. Later this year Snyder will be back on Capitol Hill asking Congress for the other \$6.5

billion. Some say he will propose a Federal general sales tax on everything the consumer buys.

THE PRESENT PLAN unveiled by Snyder is expected to raise \$4 billion in additional taxes on personal incomes, \$3 billion in higher corporation taxes, and \$3 billion in excise taxes.

The heaviest burden falls on

the groups with annual incomes of \$5,000 or less. The increases on them are roughly 20 percent. Snyder is going easy in taxing profits because the Administration says that would "reduce incentives."

But corporation profits reached the staggering figure of an annual rate of \$48 billion in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Greetings and Support to Negro History Week

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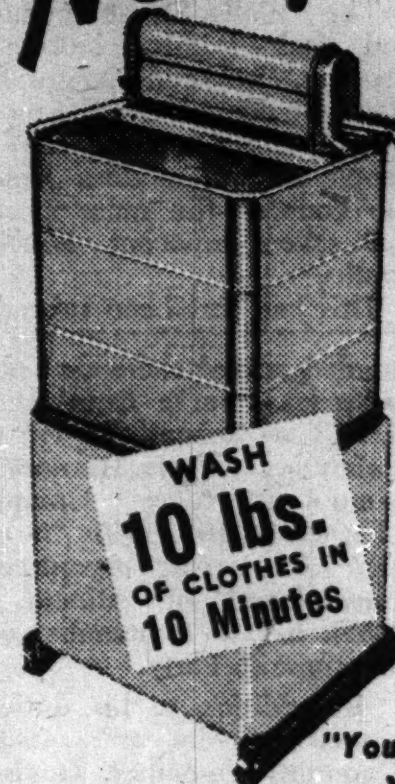
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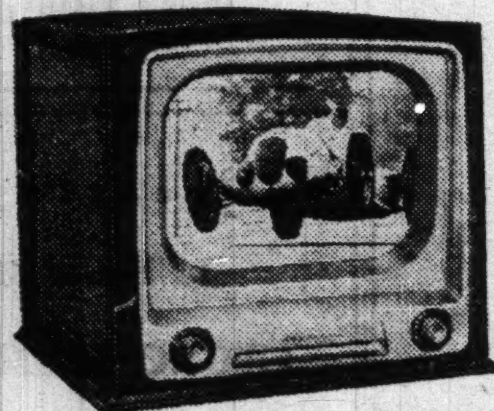
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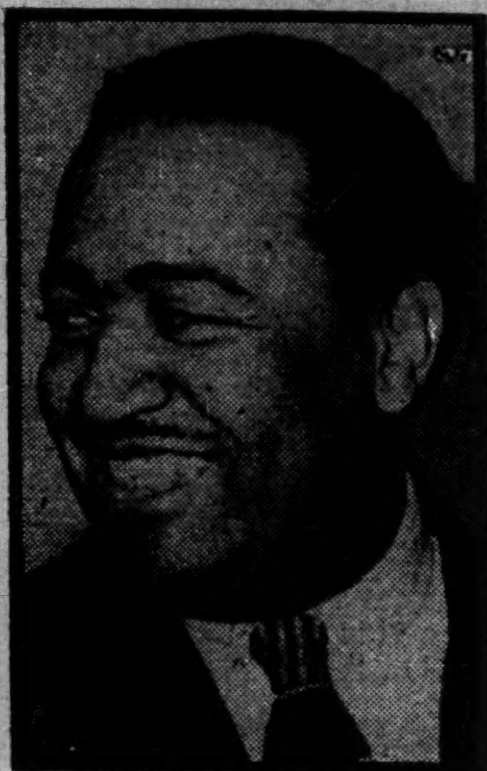
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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (above) served six years as Councilman of the City of New York and in that capacity was known as the tribune of the workers and the Negro people. As a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Davis led in formulating the Party's position on the Negro question following the rejection of Earl Browder's pro-capitalist policies. A native Georgian, Davis at-

Davis Urges Turnout for Memorial

By Benjamin J. Davis

The Wall Street monopolists and their faithful lackey, Pres. Truman, "honored" Negro History Week by committing the most barbarous crime against the Negro people in the modern history of the country—the mass murder of the seven innocent Martinsville youths.

This had just been preceded by a lynch mob that had gathered outside the school there and obtained a law degree from the Harvard Law School. It was while defending Angelo Herndon, the young Negro Communist charged in 1932 with "insurrection" for having organized the unemployed of Atlanta, that Davis became a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to his duties assigned to him as a National Committee member, Davis also serves as the chairman of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

He is one of the 11 Communist leaders who face five years in jail on the framed charge of "conspiracy."

the cold-blooded police lynching and robbery of the Negro veteran, John Derrick, on the streets of Harlem.

The real honor to the Negro people during this month of annual observance of Negro History Week came, not from the war-mad government of the United States, but from the peace-loving governments and peoples of the Socialist Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, and from the new Peoples Republic of China, led by Mao Tse-tung.

From the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe came cablegrams to America supporting the Negro people and their allies in the nation-wide demand to save the lives of the martyred Martinsville seven.

THE WORKER honors Negro History Week by making its local week-end "Worker" edition the "New York-Harlem" edition in order to strengthen its long brilliant and unique leadership for Negro liberation.

It is not accidental that the first

victims of the Truman-proclaimed "national emergency" are the railroad workers and the Negro people. For together they are the foundation of struggles of the American people for peace and democracy.

The young Martinsville Negroes are martyrs to the lunatic drive of Wall Street and Truman toward another world war and fascism.

They are victims of Wall Street's monstrous aggression against the people of Korea and China. They were murdered in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people—especially in the deep South—where they are fighting with heroic courage for freedom, democracy and peace. But this attempt will fail.

The white ruling class and its poll tax governments in the South have lost their human instincts. They are thirsting for the blood of the Negro people. It has already set the date—March 20—for the legal lynching of the innocent young Negro father, Willie McGee, in Mississippi!

This orgy of blood-letting of Negroes must end!

THE NEGRO PEOPLE cry for and demand peace, freedom and life—not war, fascism and death.

The Negro people and their white labor-progressive supporters can impose this demand upon Wall Street and Truman. Especially will they press this demand with their combined and united strength during all Negro History observances this month!

Already Harlem has begun to step up its "fight back movement!" It is moving into action.

Unity, militant struggle and mass pressure is the need of the hour!

Turn out in thousands at the fighting Lincoln-Douglass Day memorial meeting and celebration in Rockland Palace, 155th and 8th Ave., Monday evening at 8 p.m. We honor the memory of the Martinsville Seven that "It Shall Not Happen Again!"

Save Willie McGee!

No more lynchings—"legal" or illegal!

Peace and freedom—not war and fascism!

Death to lynchers!

In Honor of Negro History Week...

<p>Greetings</p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p><i>For Peace and Civil Rights in 1951</i></p> <p>— B</p>	<p>Negro History Week</p> <p>for CIVIL RIGHTS, PEACE and SECURITY in 1951</p> <p>from B</p>	<p>Unity of all People for Peace and Equality</p> <p>—●—</p> <p>Employees of PROMPT PRESS</p>	<p><i>Greetings and Support to</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>HERBERT CHRISTMAS</p>
<p>The Commercial and Editorial Staffs of</p> <p>THE WORKER</p> <p><i>extend greetings on the occasion of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p>	<p><i>Greetings on the Occasion of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>A FRIEND</p>	<p><i>Greetings to honor</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>Susan Woodruff Anna Pennypacker</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i></p> <p>SEYMOUR COLBERTH MANUEL ROSEMAN</p> <p>Rockland State Hospital Orangeburg, New York</p>
<p>BRONX COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY,</p> <p>wishes to extend greetings, in behalf of</p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, to THE WORKER,</p> <p>main fighter, for Negro Peoples in their fight for</p> <p>CIVIL RIGHTS</p>	<p><i>Greetings in honor of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>"SALATHIEL"</p>	<p><i>Greetings In Honor of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>DRESS SECTION C.P. Manhattan</p>	<p><i>Greetings</i></p> <p>1951</p> <p>For a Lasting Peace</p> <p>C.</p>
<p>STRENGTHEN NEGRO - WHITE UNITY</p> <p>for better conditions in the plant</p> <p>SUGAR CLUB (Queens)</p>	<p><i>Greetings to</i></p> <p>BROTHERHOOD MONTH</p> <p>from the</p> <p>Anna Bratter Club Brooklyn</p>	<p>A WORLD IN PEACE in 1951</p> <p>—●—</p> <p>JOHN BAGDAD</p> <p>Ad Photo Engraving</p> <p>603 SIXTH AVENUE</p> <p>New York, N. Y.</p>	<p>May Peace Rest Throughout The Land</p> <p>O.</p>
<p><i>Greetings in the fight for</i></p> <p>NEGRO - WHITE UNITY</p> <p>Group of Social Workers</p>	<p><i>Greetings on the occasion of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>GUS UTH Oxford, Miss</p>	<p><i>Greetings FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</i></p> <p>Frances • Shirley • Jean Sid • Sol</p> <p>of Hunts Point Section, Bronx</p>	<p><i>Greetings in honor of</i></p> <p>NEGRO HISTORY WEEK</p> <p>Walter B. Grossman</p>
<p><i>Greetings to the foremost fighter for</i></p> <p>NEGRO LIBERATION</p> <p>THE DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER</p> <p>Lithart Letter Service</p>	<p><i>Greetings</i></p> <p>Unity of all Peoples in the Fight for Peace and Security</p> <p>H. E.</p>		

The Lt. Gilbert Case: Story of All Negroes In Armed Forces

By John Pittman

The story of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., young Negro officer of York, Pa., is the story of Negroes in the U. S. armed forces today. Young Gilbert, framed and court-martialed by white senior officers of the 25th Infantry Division, of which his own 24th Infantry

Regiment was a part, was sentenced to death. A mass campaign forced a rehearing on his case. And President Truman finally commuted the sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

But Lt. Gilbert courageously continues to assert his innocence, and to fight for full freedom. "Even with him (President Truman) whom I placed all my faith in, I have not found justice," he wrote the Civil Rights Congress, which entered a brief on his behalf and helped to mobilize the campaign to free him. "I must continue to appeal as all small men do when confronted with matters beyond their sphere to organizations or persons powerful enough

at least to be heard, to help them find justice if such a thing exists for us."

For Lt. Gilbert, the fight goes on. He defies the lynch-verdict of the court martial, which was affirmed by the top brass and the President himself. Clearly, Lt. Gilbert's fight for his personal freedom coincides with the fight of all the people of the United States for their liberties.

SO IT IS with all the other Negroes in the armed forces. Their fight for full equality is a fight for democracy.

That Lt. Gilbert's fight is not unusual is attested to by a recent

(Continued on Page 8)



LT. GILBERT

Letters from mine, factory and field

UNION-BUSTING PLAN THAT DIDN'T WORK

Dear Editor:

Here are some of the methods used by large corporations to discourage workers from organizing:

One day I was hired by an electrical company, immediately I and another girl (who happened to be hired on the same day) were ushered into a large room with long tables and stools, which was located right in the factory, we were told it was a school to instruct us for the work we would be assigned to some time in the future. We sat there for a couple of hours or so without a thing to do. Then a worker came in and brought us into the factory where the foreman put us to work assembling radio receivers.

Later, I told some of the girls about being at the instruction school without receiving any instructions whatsoever, I was informed that it wasn't unusual that some girls had been in the instruction school approximately two weeks without a thing to do. Later I was to learn that they always had several girls in the school in case of an emergency, when things weren't going their way then there were quite a few girls sitting in the school.

We were all under-paid, the only

way we could earn more money was to speed-up, to try to make a certain rate which was always too high. We were constantly being timed on our jobs.

Early one morning a couple of men were at the factory entrance distributing leaflets urging workers to organize, there were also cards attached to the leaflets telling us to mail them into the CIO UE Union Office. This I did at the first opportunity. Soon after that I received a letter requesting me to attend a meeting. Thus, I became a factory organizer.

They made it pretty difficult for us to talk union to the workers; in the locker room they placed a woman to guard our lockers, although we all had padlocks on the lockers. We shoved leaflets into the air-vents of the lockers at every opportunity. On the assembly line the foreman had his eye on us almost all day and was always telling us not to talk while on the job.

The instruction school was getting more and more new girls, it became very important to get the girls in school to become union conscience as some of the regular workers were being laid off more frequently. The only opportunity

we had to talk to them was to come to work early and during our lunch and rest periods.

One day a large number of girls were being transferred to another company. . . . About that time I was called to the employment office and offered an office job which I refused. When another group of girls were sent to the employment office to be transferred I was one of them. I received a lecture about what a racket unions were. I then told them that no one in the union ever bribed me in any way the way the company did by offering me an office job.

All the girls were being transferred to S.W. Corp. I was the only one being transferred to E. Co. When I arrived at the E. Co. and handed in my application I was told they wouldn't hire me because I was interested in unions. I also received another lecture on unions. So I went to B.R. Corp. where they already had a union.

Some time later I met a couple of the fellows with whom I worked with as an organizer and was happy to hear that the shop did get the union in after all.

Very truly yours
MISS J. R.

NEGRO SEAMEN ARE FIGHTING BACK

When Crispus Attucks, Negro seaman, who escaped from slavery, was shot dead by British troops while leading a protest demonstration by American workers in Boston, March 2, 1770, not only was he the first American to die in the struggle for American independence, but his death signaled the heroic role which maritime workers in general, and Negro seamen in particular, were destined to play in the historic struggles of the Negro people and the American workingclass. Two of the 5 victims of this "Boston Massacre" were seamen: Attucks and James Caldwell, a young white seaman.

As a section of the Negro workers in basic industry, Negro seamen have made significant contributions to the National Liberation Movement of the Negro people in the South; especially in the

last two decades. The militant, progressive maritime union, National Maritime Union, and Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, which Negro seamen played a decisive role in building during the '30's, were the first unions to make a real break-through the jimcrow system and demonstrate the power of Negro-white unity; a unity which had its impact on the entire South. The respect and admiration of the Negro people for these unions was as deep as was the hate and fear of the Bourbon rulers of the South!

And TODAY, when the American capitalist class is hellbent on imperialist wars and fascism, the attacks upon the Negro seamen coincide, are part of the sharpening attacks upon the whole Negro people by the bipartisan Truman Administration. The ship-

owners "screening" program, carried out by the Coast Guard has resulted in the wholesale "purging" of hundreds of Negro seamen from the industry. The expulsion from the union of hundreds of Negro seamen in the Gulf ports by the Curran machine is a back-hand tribute to the Negro seamen's militancy.

The heightened intimidation and general worsening of conditions aboard the ships which has accompanied the attacks upon the Negro seamen, provides a solid lesson for the white workers!

Joe Curran has set out to raid and destroy the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union with a 60 percent Negro membership! But all maritime workers, Negro and white, are resisting this kind of disruption.

—Able Bodied Seaman.

The Worker

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Philip Bari General Manager

They Won't Take It

THE MEN WHO are wrecking the country have given us another piece of bad news.

This time it is the tax robbery they have figured out for us common people.

Truman bluntly demands another 16 billion in taxes to come right out of the average family's pocket in heavier taxes on wages and on purchases.

The way Washington has it figured out now the war program is going to take fully one-third of the weekly pay envelope of the working man!

That means that the \$60 a week worker will be rook-ed every week to the tune of \$20 in the form of open and hidden taxes!

This means that the \$3,000 a year worker will fork over not less than \$1,000 every year in direct or indirect taxes.

Put another way, it means that every American worker is going to get no wages for 10 days work out of every month! This is going to force out of him as his contribution to the guys with the war contracts.

SUCH IS THE PLANNED RESULT of the fake "national emergency" and the phony "Soviet aggression" peril. These are the cover-up for the systematic impoverishment of the American working class, small farmers, Negro people, etc.

At the same time, other bitter fruits of the "emergency" are being gathered.

Lynch violence against Negroes is on the increase. More innocent Negroes are being framed to die in the electric chair. This is intended to "keep the Negro in his place" as he challenges his "white supremacy" overlords. Anti-Semitism is rising. And all kinds of crackdowns on free speech, unionism, and the rights of Communists to advocate peace and Socialism.

THE TRUTH IS that the honeymoon of the American "free enterprise" capitalist system is over as far as the great mass of the people are concerned. For a while, a certain favored group of top-paid workers, small business men, professionals, etc., were able to live better than people in the rest of the capitalist countries.

Millions of people, particularly the Negro people, never were allowed to share in this comfortable living standard. But Big Business always held out the rainbow hope to the ill-fed, the ill-clothed, the ill-housed.

Now Wall Street capitalism warns the people to say goodbye to this. From here on Wall Street is out to drive down the great mass of American people into a permanent cellar of poverty and deprivation. Hitler had his conquered victims to loot. Here, the major victim of the Pentagon-State Department war drive is the American people themselves.

WE DON'T BELIEVE the country is going to stand for this. They will resist it in the name of their children and the nation's true interests. They will form consumer councils to fight the profiteers. They will strike for higher wages. They will unite to block the rent gougers. They will insist in keeping their free speech, their right to denounce the war program. They will challenge the "white supremacy" racism which hems in the 14,000,000 Negro people. They will defend America.

Right here at home!

Wholesale Price Index Soars

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index soared for the eighth consecutive week yesterday to a level only two percent below the all-time high.

The index for the week ended Feb. 6 rose four cents to \$7.21, an increase of 21 percent over the pre-Korean war level and 24.3 percent over one year ago.

The index now stands at the highest level since July 20, 1948, when it was \$7.30 and is only 15 cents less than the all-time high of \$7.36, hit July 13, 1948.


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What War Tax Will Cost You

(Continued from page 5)

last quarter of 1950 and may well rise to \$58 billion in 1951. Obviously profits constitute the most promising source of federal revenues.

Here is how it can be done.

Taxes on corporations now take only \$20 billion a year, leaving them \$28 billion in profits. The same rate would leave them \$38 billion in 1951 if profits rise as many expect to \$58 billion.

Truman wants \$16.5 billion. Take this from the \$38 billion and the corporations would still have \$21.5 billion in profits after taxes which is as much as they got in the peak profit years of World War II, the best in their history up till that time.

"It's their war," Joe Doakes might say, "let them pay for it."

Martinsville Spurs Fight

(Continued from Page 3)

against the colored people of the Far East. "This is a real danger signal for the life and welfare of 15,000,000 Negro people in America," Benjamin Davis and Pettis Perry of the National Negro Work Commission of the Communist Party declared.

They said President Truman's refusal to intervene amounted to an announcement of the government's "assumption of the role of the lynch-mob."

From the Communist Party's national committee came a call for white workers in trade unions to join the Negro people against the "mass murder now being organized in the Pentagon and State Department and by Truman."

FROM William Patterson whose Civil Rights Congress was in the forefront of the fight to save the lives of the seven innocent men

came a warning that "this legal lynching is a signal to the Ku Klux Klan and all fascist-minded elements that 1951 will be open season for Negro baiting and hunting. . . . Stop this new mounting wave of American fascist terror now."

In Richmond, Va., where the men were dragged to the deaths in the state penitentiary, the burning death smell filled the nostrils of the people. The horror of the mass executions spread through the South.

Only Gov. John Battle, and the Negro-hating federal and state judges who had turned down every appeal to spare the lives of the men were unmoved. They said nothing. They left it to the newspapers in Richmond and the South to applaud the executions.

But the Negro people in Richmond, who for the first time in years had moved together against the South's slavemasters, were still moving. Nine hundred of them, joined by a number of whites, had conducted a mass prayer meeting for the men and then proceeded along Richmond's main street to the state capitol to complete their prayers. They wore mourning hands on their arms and bore floral wreaths in their hands.

THEIR procession came four days after 500 civil rights fighters from almost every part of the nation drove through icy roads in a caravan to the South that made history. It was the Underground Railway—1951 version. It was the spirit of the Abolitionists, standing before the Dixiecrat slavers.

Another caravan came to Washington, as well, to establish a vigil before the White House. President Truman, however, sent word that he was "familiar" with the case, but that he wasn't seeing anybody about it. Lawyers appeared before Supreme Court Chief Justice Vinson, Truman's Dixiecrat appointee, and Justice Harold Burton, Truman's Republican appointee. The two brushed aside all appeals.

Only the people responded to the growing appeals to save the men. Leaflets by the thousands and hundreds of thousands were spread in every major city in the country. They were soon followed by an avalanche of telegrams and phone calls on the White House and governor's office in Richmond.

It was not the people who failed to save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. They jumped in with all their might when they learned what was to be done to the men. The 70 other Negro victims of Truman's white supremacy policies are now counting on more of the people to prevent their death and imprisonment.

Lt. Gilbert

(Continued from Page 7)

announcement of Pentagon officials. These officials declared that they have up for review some 50 court martial cases involving Negro GIs, and "believe" there is one case involving a white GI.

This announcement coincided with the execution of the Martinsville Seven, bringing to 52 the number of Negroes executed on charges of "rape" by the State of Virginia since 1908, which in the same time has never executed a white man on the same charge. This announcement showed that the unequal, jimcrow treatment of Negro civilians is carried over into the armed forces.

Fact of the matter is that Negroes have had to fight for the right to fight in the armies of the United States throughout the entire history of this country. But the fight for this right, and the fight for equality of treatment in the U. S. armed forces, has made greatest headway during the great just and democratic wars of the United States, when there existed among the people an upsurge for the extension of democracy.

Thus, during the wars of the American Revolution, against the slaveholders' bid for hemispheric domination, and against German fascism's attempt to conquer the world, the integration of Negroes in the armed forces attained high levels. Whereas, during the unjust, aggressive, imperialist wars were accompanied by mounting attacks on the Negro people at home; while, on the other hand, the Negro people made their greatest advances toward citizenship during the periods of the just, democratic wars of defense of the country.

These facts, drawn from the history and experience of the Negro people as well as from present-day events, forecast the future of Negro soldiers in the current billionaires' war against the Asian people. It is probable that the top brass, conforming to the billionaires' over-all political strategy in relation to the Negro people, will make certain formal motions toward integration for tactical reasons. But they will continue the segregated discriminatory status of Negro troops as an essential element of their racist, imperialist war against the Asian peoples. Freedom for the Negro people, full democratic status for Negro soldiers, can only be won today through the struggle for peace.

IN MEMORIAM

of

BABE LERNER

Died Feb. 10, 1950

Family and Friends

In Honor of

HERMAN BOTTCHER

German-American Club
Yorkville Section

IN LOVING MEMORY

of our Beloved Comrade

ELSIE SMITH

Her valiant fight for Peace, for the Rights
of the Negro People and for Socialism lives
on in the Heart and struggles of our Party.

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Sub Campaign Report The Box Score for Peace

What's News? That is a peculiar question to ask in a newspaper. But it is not as peculiar as it sounds.

Friday, Jan. 19, we announced on the front page of The Daily Worker that "the existence of the paper is definitely menaced." We called on our readers and on the members of the Communist Party to change this most serious situation.

The newspapers all over the land splashed this news across their pages. The radio blared the news and Drew Pearson with his usual predictions "of things to come" gave us "60 days" more to publish. Many newspapers called us on the phone and with glee wanted to know: When are we closing up?

They left out one thing from our front page editorial: "Our strength is in the loyalty and understanding of our readers. That is what we are counting on in this crisis."

In the short period since the printing of that editorial we have obtained over 10,000 subscriptions for The Worker. But that's not news. Not a word in the papers. Not a sound over the radios.

We made a good beginning. Our readers responded with thousands of subs. The Communist Party pledged its support and has done an excellent job. But it is not enough. Many states are still lagging. With a real push we can put over the subscription drive by Feb. 25. Only two more weeks to go.

This will not be the end of our circulation efforts. It will only stimulate a steady and regular campaign to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker through regular home delivery.

See the standing of your state below. Let's get busy and we'll put the drive over 100 percent.

That will be good news for the cause of peace—even if it is not news for the Wall Street press of our country.

STATES	QUOTA	Subs received week of Jan. 30-Feb. 5	Total subs received in campaign incl. Jan. 5	Percent of quota
Alabama-Miss.-Tenn.	75	—	13	17
California-Ariz.-Nev.	200	6	38	19
Connecticut	500	21	77	15.4
Colorado-N. Mex.-Wyo.	100	4	28	28
Florida	100	—	15	15
Georgia	25	—	—	—
Illinois	2200	186	800	36
Indiana	200	12	76	38
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	—	9	9
Louisiana	50	1	2	4
Maryland-Wash., D.C.	200	37	75	37.5
Michigan	1000	33	150	15.0
Minnesota-N.D.-S.D.	500	11	107	21.4
Missouri-Kansas City-K.	100	5	46	46
Montana-Idaho	50	1	14	28
New England	900	3	216	24
New Jersey	1200	173	496	41.3
N. Y. Upstate	1050	17	70	6.6
Manhattan	7000	1307	2688	38.4
Bronx	3500	375	1131	32.3
Brooklyn	5500	922	3694	67.2
Queens	2000	20	158	7.7
N.C.-S.C.	100	2	34	34
Ohio-Ky.-Wheeling, W. Va.	1000	46	168	16.8
Oklahoma-Arkansas	25	—	5	20
Oregon	30	—	5	16.6
Pennsylvania-Del. (E.)	1500	83	222	11.4
Pennsylvania (West.)	500	3	16	3.2
Texas	200	2	17	8.5
Utah	25	—	5	20
Virginia	50	4	9	18
Washington	50	3	13	26
West Virginia	50	1	6	12
Wisconsin	200	14	61	30.5
Foreign	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	30280	3493	10685	35.2

This report includes subscriptions received as of Mon., Feb. 5

EYES ON Africa

Eisenhower's White-Only World

NOT LONG AGO—IN 1948—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told a Congressional committee that he favored a segregated army. Since then the general was placed in command of the Atlantic Pact countries' armed forces. And last week, speaking for the Atlantic Pact imperialists who fear losing their right to exploit Africa and keep enslaved the African peoples, he came through again.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL, speaking to a congressional audience in the Library of Congress auditorium last week, made it as plain as the brass on his uniform just why Americans are being led to support Truman's war plans.

"Take such items as manganese, copper, uranium," Eisenhower declared. "Could we possibly think of getting along without them?" NOW TRADING WITH A FREE African peoples for these raw materials was entirely out of the question for the imperialist general. And his reasons were the same as the ones which Hitler gave. Just listen!

"They (the Western European rulers of Africa) are people from which we drew originally our genius, OUR BLOODSTREAM (our emphasis). They are our relatives and there are ties of sentiment that bind us with the Western Europeans."

PLAIN, ISN'T IT? If not, listen a little longer:

"It is scarcely possible to imagine the fall of Western Europe to communism (read: to the workers) without the certain fall of certain of these great areas (read: freedom of the colonies) which have a political dependency upon the European power."

The Atlantic Pact general was at his white colonial master's best there in spelling out the war aims of Wall Street's White House and Pentagon specialists.

THE GENERAL VIEWED a free Europe and a free Africa as being against United States "interests" and "rights." And here's why:

"We would be cut off in short from areas from which we draw materials that are absolutely essential to our existence, our way of life."

Eisenhower mentioned some of the nations of his "Free World," too, including "Australia, New Zealand and South Africa." These, he said, were "responsible more than any others for every advance in science, in the arts, and culture."

MALAN, THE SOUTH AFRICAN Nazi Prime Minister, was given a "Master Race" o.k. by Eisenhower. And just ordinary United States—especially the Negro people—learned from Eisenhower's speech just why U. S. banks had just loaned the Malan white supremacy government \$80,000,000 to build roads and other facilities. The money had nothing to do with freedom. It was to keep Africans enslaved so that Wall Street and its Western European blood brothers could drive them with the lash in the task of extracting the materials that Eisenhower said "Could we possibly think of existing without them?"

Did he mean the guy on Lenox Avenue or the one with offices in Wall Street, like John Foster Dulles and others?

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Previous day at 1 p. m.
For Monday's issue—
Friday 3 p. m.

For the (Weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Louisville Editor Lauds C.P. Fight On M'Carran Act

Tom Wallace, editor emeritus of the Louisville Times, holds that the reversal of the McCarran Act is vital to freedom. The court fight made by the Communists is a "task that should be that of advocates of democracy," he says.

"Even Communists—even at this time—" declares Wallace, "may be good for something. I suppose I am as unsympathetic with Communists as any banker or stock broker in Louisville. But when I read that Communists had engaged two lawyers to test the constitutionality of the McCarran Act I came as near shouting 'Hurrah for Reds' as I could come to hurrying for people whose governmental doctrine I dislike and deplore."

Pointing out that the McCarran Act may interfere with freedom of the press, Wallace stresses that the law "seems designed to legislate conformity into people."

If the Communists succeed in defeating the McCarran law, Wallace points out, "the record of Democrats and Republicans will, as a result, suffer grievously."

Lumber Locals Vote Wage Boost Strike

PORTLAND, Ore.—Workers in several large district councils of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union have voted overwhelmingly by secret ballot in favor of a strike to support their wage demands which are being pressed in the face of the administration's "freeze."

Mounting prices, the imminent threat of at least a boost in withholding taxes and the possibility of a job freeze has put the workers in an angry mood and is reflected in the position being taken by the leadership of the Northwestern Council, the LSW's highest body.

In practically all of the councils the demand is for an across the board boost of 30 cents an hour.

From Seattle Earl Hartley, president of the Puget Sound Council, reports that the strike vote has carried so far 11,621 to 232. Employers have stalled and the Mediation and Conciliation Service has been notified that the workers can hit the bricks under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law on Feb. 19.

Gene Tedrick, business representative of the Klamath Basis Council, reports that the strike vote has carried by about 95 percent to back up the 30-cent demand in the Pine area. Similar demands have been made by the Willamette Valley, Central Oregon and Blue Mountain district councils.

Kenneth Davis, executive secretary of the Northwestern Council, said the negotiations will proceed in spite of the freeze.

4,000 At Rally

(Continued from Page 4)

Peace and a physician, stated: "Gen. Eisenhower has told us we must stand together in defense of a free world. Does he mean Franco, Chiang Kai-shek and a remilitarized Germany?"

The meeting was opened by Cantor Mordecai Friedman, who chanted a prayer dedicated to the dead, while former GI's, Negro and white, and parents of soldiers killed in action, stood by on the platform.

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Experts in the fields of China, atomic science, European diplomacy and the colonial question will participate in Sunday night's The Great Debate—War or Peace, at Town Hall, under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Distinguished clergymen, professionals and artists who have endorsed the meeting, include Rev. Donald C. Lothrop, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Rabbi Z. X. Cohen, Paul Sweezy, Dr. Edward L. Young, Frederick K. Stamm, Dashiell Hammett, Harry F. Ward, Thomas Bell, Scott Nearing, Alfonso Dinnelli, Alice Liveright and Oliver S. Loud.

Speakers include Dr. Randolph C. Sailer, Presbyterian Missionary teacher now on leave from Yenching University; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, author and sociologist at Howard University; Hon. Herbert Pell, former minister from United States to Hungary and Portugal and American member of the War Crimes Commission of the UN; Prof. Philip Morrison, physicist, of Cornell University and the Rev. John Paul Jones. The moderator of the symposium is Prof. John J. DeBoer.

Tickets are \$1.20, available at Town Hall.

City Warns on Poisoned Cheese

The Health Department said Friday that contaminated jars of Borden's Liederkranz cheese have been found on store shelves and warned housewives to destroy any they have because it could cause "illness and death."

Assistant Health Commissioner Jerome Trichter said "apparently all retailers did not heed" a warning two weeks ago and "there are still stocks of it available in some retail stores."



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U.S. ARMY FREES 2 MORE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

LANDSBERG, Germany.—Sentences of two German war criminals convicted of atrocities at Flossenbug concentration camp were commuted today by Gen. Thomas T. Handy, American commander-in-chief. The men concerned are Ludwig Buddenseig, 66, serving a life term, and Hans Lipinski, 49, serving ten years. Sentences of both were commuted to time already served, so they will be freed at once.

LUNCHEON TO MAYOR TO BE PICKETED MONDAY

The Committee for Justice in the John Derrick Case announced at its meeting last Wednesday that a picket line would be organized in front of the Theresa Hotel in Harlem, 125th St. and 7th Ave., this Monday at 1 p.m. when Mayor Vincent Impellitteri will be main guest at a victory celebration luncheon sponsored by Harlem Democrats. The tickets will assemble at Dewey Square, 116th St. and 7th Ave., at 11:30, and will march to the Hotel Theresa.

Grand Jury hearings on the Derrick case began last Tuesday, involving some 45 witnesses after a long delay. Speedy action in the case of Derrick is demanded by the committee as a guarantee against a whitewash of the two policemen, Basil Minakakis and Louis Palumbo, who killed Derrick and who were quietly transferred from the Harlem community. The committee is asking that all organizations and groups involved in the John Derrick case contact the committee at 53 West 125th St. before any actions are taken so that the case can be fought in an organized manner.

IWO POLICYHOLDERS TO HOLD MEETING HERE MONDAY

A mass meeting of policyholders of the International Workers Order, a fraternal benefit society now under attack by the Insurance Commissioner of New York State, will be held Monday at 8 p.m. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St.

The meeting is sponsored by the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee, an organization of policyholders which has been organized to fight the liquidation proceedings now in process before Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg. Attorneys for the Committee, Milton H. Friedman and Thomas R. Jones, will address the meeting, which will also hear a report on the Policyholders Committee and its plans for protecting the interests and rights of the policyholders.

KIM SAYS INVADERS OF KOREA LOST 100,000

Kim Il Sung, premier of the Korean People's Republic, yesterday in a broadcast over the Pyongyang radio stated that the defenders of Korea had inflicted 100,000 casualties on the imperialist invaders, and called on the "Korean people and partisans to annihilate the enemy mercilessly for final victory."

He said the Korean armed forces had "experienced the temporary difficulty of retreat but its growth has been stupendous and it has been strengthened."

"We must never forget our resentment against the American forces which savagely killed our parents, brothers and sisters in occupied territory," Ki said.

"Our armed forces' love for their

fatherland exceeds that of our enemy. Our friends, Soviet Russia, China and other peace loving democratic countries are supporting and helping us. They are confident of our eventual victory. They also are a source of our victory."

"We are sure to fight through to ultimate victory."

"We must not be optimistic because of our present victories. The enemy will resist desperately to the end. The entire public and partisan comrades must be for final victory more than ever."

He urged people "behind the battlefield" to send more supplies to the front and boost military production.

U.S. Jet Planes in Illegal Czech Flight

PRAGUE.—Czechoslovakia charged Friday that two U.S. jet fighters penetrated the country almost as far as Prague.

A sharp note handed to the U.S. embassy protested the alleged violations of air space over the republic.

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HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE NEGRO
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Monday, February 12 — 8:00 P. M.
RECEPTION FOR DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS
Tuesday, February 13 — 8:00 P. M.
NEGRO WOMEN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR
FREEDOM
Wednesday, February 14 — 8:00 P. M.
AFRICA: LAST STRONGHOLD OF IMPERIALISM
Thursday, February 15 — 8:00 P. M.
OUR HERITAGE OF FREEDOM FROM LINCOLN
AND DOUGLASS
Friday, February 16 — 8:00 P. M.
THE SOUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A FREE
AMERICA
Saturday, February 17 — 1:30 P. M.
THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND THE LABOR
MOVEMENT
Saturday, February 17 — 1:30 P. M.
CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

MASSES & MAINSTREAM'S

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH 1951

SPECIAL NUMBER

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

WHAT ABOUT INTEGRATION?.....John Pittman
LETTERS FROM NEGRO WOMEN: 1827-1950.....
I AM SENTENCED TO DIE.....Wesley Robert Wells
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Militant Leader.....Michael Gold
FOR A NEGRO THEATRE.....Alice Childress
UPSURGE IN PUERTO RICO.....Abner W. Berry
THE NEGRO SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR.....Herbert Aptheker
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Judge Takes Child From Mother Because She Married a Negro

Using the phony pretext of "Communism," Supreme Court Referee Jacob Marks has torn a five-year-old child from her mother whose husband is a Negro. He

awarded Robin Strasser to her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mollie Portnoy, of 149 W. Tremont Ave., the Bronx.

By his inhuman decision, the referee showed that anti-Communism, white chauvinism and the fascist concept that women belong in the home go hand in hand.

The court decision grew out of a charge of "neglect" against the mother, Mrs. Anne Portnoy Strasser De Carava, wife of the well-known photographer Roy De Carava.

Marks' decision specified no instance of neglect other than, "The respondent now places the child in a nursery from 9 a.m. until after 5 p.m."

Mrs. De Carava who works in an advertising agency, has offered to stop working and withdraw her child from the nursery. Friends, neighbors and the child's pediatrician testified to the happiness of the De Carava home. They said Robin was receiving excellent care.

"If sending a youngster to a nursery constituted neglect, thousands of other mothers evidently are neglecting their children," said Mrs. De Carava.

Mrs. Portnoy had charged in court that her daughter was a Communist, which she denied.

Marks exposed his white chauvinist attitudes when, in awarding the child to the grandmother, he said, Mrs. Portnoy would be able to give Robin "that proper rearing, care, religious and other education and protection required by a susceptible child of tender years."

Mrs. De Carava divorced the child's father, Martin Strasser, Nov. 13, 1947, and was awarded full custody of the child. She lived with her child at her mother's home until her marriage to De Carava, May 22, 1949.

The case will be appealed.

ALP Club to Observe Negro History Week

"The Negro People and the Struggle for Peace and Freedom in 1951" will be the theme of a full week's program presented by the 7th South Club of the American Labor Party, at 631 E 169 St., Bronx, to observe Negro History Week, Feb. 10 to 17. Speakers will be Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six; Rev. Edler C. Hawkins, of St. Augustine's Church; Rev. Edward D. McGowan, of Epworth Methodist Church, and Ed Strickland, noted Negro artist. Films and dramatic presentations will be shown every evening beginning at 8:30 p.m. as well as exhibits of literature and art dealing with the contributions to culture made by the Negro people.

Indicted

(Continued from Page 3)

ment, it was emphasized that Dr. DuBois "was the American Labor Party candidate for Senator from the state of New York in the November, 1950 elections."

The center and its five officers were indicted, the handout said, "for failure to register with the Department of Justice under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

The indictment returned Friday morning in the court of District Judge Dickinson Letts charged that "continuously during the period from April 3, 1950, to and including the date of the return of this indictment, Peace Information Center has been an agent of a foreign principal, because within the United States (1) it has acted as and has held itself out to be a publicity agent for; (2) it has reported information to, and (3) it has acted at the request of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, and its successor, the World Peace Council."

The center "unlawfully and willfully" failed to register, the indictment said.

Railroad

(Continued from Page 2)

jam which has paralyzed the yards in this area.

At Washington, postmaster general Jesse Donaldson lifted the embargo imposed last week on practically all mail except letters, newspapers, bank notes and medicines and other emergency supplies.

The Railway Express Agency also lifted all embargoes, effective as of last midnight, but advised shippers that there might be delays until the freight dam-up is cleared.

The switchmen didn't like the charge of Truman that union leaders had "acted like a bunch of Russians."

"If we could be ordered to work for a lousy 12½-cent raise, we might as well be Russians," said switchman William L. Moore at Birmingham, Ala.

Rail union chiefs were reported resentful at Washington and there was no indication when a negotiation deadlock would be broken. The unions want more money than the 12½-cent which will remain in effect until a final settlement is made.



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LINCOLN VETS Dance. See ad, tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop, Bookfair, and Vets Office, 23 W. 26 St. MU 3-5057.

SATURDAY NITE Film Club presents "TORMENT," "a brilliant study of sex, sadism and school of youth stepping into Manhood."—N.Y. Post. 111 W. 38 St. 3 showings beginning at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1 to members; Social all evening.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Dance and Cultural Program. Dance to best in bop and calypso. Hear music of Charlie Parker, Lester Young, Charlie Christian, Slam Stewart. Selections from poetry and literature of the Negro People. Saturday, Feb. 10, 107 W. 100 St. 8:30 p.m. Contribution 50 cents. Auspices, Student LYL.

SUPPORT the Fight to Free the Trenton Six and Willie McGee and avenge the lynching of the Martinsville Seven by coming to Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 W. 125 St., Saturday 8:30 p.m. Social and film showing. Donation .50 cents.

CELEBRATE NEGRO History Week with the Fur Club, Labor Louth League. Saturday, Feb. 10, 257 Seventh Ave. Puppet show, guest singer, refreshments, dancing. Subs. 75c—9 p.m. until ?? All are welcome.

MEET OR BRING Your Valentine to Daily Chorus Studio Party. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. 104 E. 14 St., top floor. Contribution 75 cents.

JOIN IN NEGRO History Week Celebration at Harriet Tubman Memorial. Sunday, Feb. 11 at 3 p.m. United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. Hear Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson, Mrs. Amy Millard, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell and others. Contr. \$1.

Bronx

ANNUAL Lincoln-Douglass Dance. Entertainment, refreshments. Proceeds to Civil Rights Congress. Subs. 50 cents. Chee-Lai YPA, 3230 Bainbridge Ave. (D Train to 205 St.)

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, educator and outstanding literary critic, will discuss "The Negro in American Literature Today," including such outstanding contemporary writers as Shirley Graham, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, and Jesse B. Semple. ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (B'way). Discussion and social. Subs. 75c. MOSES MILLER speaks: "Israel at the Crossroads," at ALP, 62 Second Ave. Sunday, Feb. 11 at 8:15. Subs. 35c.

SALUTE TO NEGRO History Week. Negro, Jewish, Chinese Song and Dance Brotherhood Festival at Peoples Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, 3:00 p.m. Artists: Al Moss, Edith Segal, Charles Riley, Chao-li Chi, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvera, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets \$1.20 at Peoples Drama Theatre. GR 5-3838 and Bookstores. Tickets going fast, hurry.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL starts a weekly program dedicated to Negro Peoples and their History, with a Film and Cantata on the History and Culture of the Negro People, at 8, Sunday, Feb. 11.

Brooklyn

BANQUET in behalf of L'Unita del Popolo, tendered by Garibaldi Society, 1WO, Lodge 2813 at 2075-86th Street, Brooklyn. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 2 p.m. Entertainment and honored guests. Donation \$3. HAVE A great time at ALP Smorgasbord-Party. Les Pines will head a sparkling revue. Dancing. 1190 St. John's Place (cor. Albany Ave.) Sunday, Feb. 11, 8:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.50.

Coming

SHOLOKHOV will be the author discussed by Dr. Dorothy Brewster on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1.

MARRIAGE and Family Life, will be discussed by Mark Tarall, Monday, Feb. 12 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1. 8:30 p.m.

RATES:

30 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:

Daily Worker: Previous day, at noon
For Monday's issue Friday at 1 p.m.

Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

LIU REBOUNDS, SET FOR TOURNEY; CCNY IN 3 TOUGH 'MUST' GAMES

Beemen Clout Touted Seton; City Faces Loyola, Fordham, Canisius

By Lester Rodney

With tourney time just one month off, you can put LIU down as your number one certain entry. The Brooklyn powerhouse showed their old stuff Thursday night on the Garden

floor in blasting strong Seton Hall 79-67. Recovery from the effects of gruelling five day Western trip, during which they lost four, was complete. They roared to an early lead over the tall youngsters from Jersey who have been pointing for them all season, and then, despite the loss of big Ray Felix in the first minute of the second half, they had more than enough left to step on the gas and pull away again at the finish.

One big key was the return of Buddy Ackerman, the solid soph floorman whose ankle has mended. He is the sixth man and a key player on a team without much reserves. He was useless throughout the Western trip, and after Thursday night's game Clair Bee said, "We would probably have only lost the Kansas State game if we had Buddy out there."

This was a real team triumph for LIU and showed conclusively that the team is not petering out like last year's but just was snowed

under by the arduous trip and circumstances in its losing streak. The magnificent Sherman White, increasingly called one of the all time greats by dazzled opposition coaches, slammed home 22 points, most of them when they counted. This despite the fine guarding of 6-11 Walt Dukes, the Negro sophomore star of Seton Hall who will be a great player very soon. In fact, Bee thinks the speedy coordinated scrappy Dukes might rank only second to Kentucky's seven foot Spivey among the centers he's seen that year, "And I'm not too sure he'd rank second."

Leroy Smith hit from outside and sizzled in for twisting lay-ups, mostly in the second half when Seton's insistent pressure was bringing the score close and setting the big Jersey crowd wild. He scored 21. By the way, there has been talk about Seton Hall's Richie Regan being the best "little man" around, a throwback to Bob Davis,

etc. Taking nothing away from Regan, but he can't carry Smith's shoes.

In the first half it was Hal Uplinger's one hander from the side and outside that provided the spur. And throughout, burly Dolph Bigos was crashing around the court doing a lot of good and scoring 13 points, mostly on the payoff end of fast breaks.

LIU has another touchie coming up Monday night in its own gym against Murray State, a rugged Kentucky outfit. Then, outside of few minor foes, it's high ranking Cincinnati at the Garden Feb. 22, and Valparaiso March 1. Then the tourney.

MANHATTAN TOOK a step in the direction of the tourney too in breaking away to beat NYU 65-56 as two set shooting sophs, Hunt and Carroll, popped 19 points between them all in the second half. NYU, a hot and cold team as all "uncoached" teams of good players must be, didn't have the planning to win this one.

HERE'S THE SCHEDULE for the week, starting with Saturday

night. Tourney rides on a lot of these games.

CCNY is at Chicago to play dangerous Loyola. Quoted before leaving, Nat Holman said, "We have a good team with Warner in shape and we're clicking again. We only lost one game—to Missouri—decisively. But we've lost so many, five, that we're skating on thin ice if we even think about tournaments."

City must beat Loyola, then come home and tackle tall Fordham Monday night at the Armory, dangerous spacing for a game against a pointing met foe.

St. Johns is up at Canisius Saturday night. The tourney-bound Redmen took John Carroll in Cleveland Thursday 68-61, not as big as City's margin, with Zawoluk scoring 36.

Unbeaten Columbia invades Ithaca Saturday night to tangle with Cornell. The Big Red is aching for that 40-point trouncing.

On Wednesday, Yale comes to Columbia in another Ivy tilt that shouldn't be too tough. LIU hosts Fort Monmouth in an exercise for

the subs. Seton Hall has a chance to regain tourney prestige when it meets once beaten Villanova.

The only Garden games of the week pit Niagara against St. Johns and Canisius vs. City Thursday night.

Tourney tickets for the Invite are now on sale. Price scale ranges from \$1 to \$6.

The Knicks, fighting for the pro lead, meet Fort Wayne at the Armory Saturday night, Rochester there Wednesday and go to Philly Thursday.

NYAC MEET HERE

Saturday in Madison Square Garden the New York A.C. will stage its annual games with an all-star cast led by Don Gehrman, 4:07.5 miler, seeking his 38th consecutive mile victory, in the famed Baxter Mile; The Rev. Robert E. Richards, second 15-foot vaulter in history, aiming to better his 15:1 leap of two weeks ago, mighty Jim Fuchs trying for his 74th straight shutout success and aiming to blast his own year-old indoor record of 57 feet 7 3/4 inches.

Hoover Admits U.S. War Policy Leads People to Disaster

Former President Herbert Hoover Friday night admitted that the Truman-Acheson military policy was leading the American people to disaster, as he offered an alternate war plan to destroy the Socialist countries and enslave the rest of the world.

Repeating his former opposition to sending of U. S. troops to Europe, he demanded the creation of "overwhelming air and naval power," stationed not only on the "foreign shores" of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans but also on those of the Mediterranean and Indian oceans.

Hoover reminded his Mutual Broadcasting system audience that the Atlantic pact provided that "nations shall aid each other in case of attack."

"There has been no attack," he added and said that when the pact was ratified, the Truman Administration gave "positive assurance that no expeditions of American ground forces would be sent to Europe. What certainly meant no forces to Europe prior to attack."

In a speech bristling with Soviet-baiting and expressing no opposition to the war drive as such, Hoover nevertheless pointed to the folly of trying to match the Soviet Union's military manpower on land.

"I suggest that air power and the navy is the alternative to sending American land divisions to Europe," he said.

Threatening the Soviets with air attacks, Hoover said "Stalin well knows we could carry on that kind of war for his destruction for indefinite years."

He recalled that during World War II, the 240 "well equipped" divisions of Germany had failed to defeat the Soviet Union and said the Atlantic Pact forces would apparently total 35 to 40 divisions two years from now.

He said "any defense line in Europe must be over 400 miles long"

and then threw out this challenge to the Administration:

"Will our responsible leaders make a public statement that the forces so far proposed can defend this line against odds of three or four to one?"

"We have tried that in Korea," he added.

Hoover also demanded that Congress "recover its constitutional authority over starting wars. It could certainly do so through its powers over the purse."

He said the cost of the current foreign policy was imposing such an "unbearable strain on our economic system" that it would mean "grim austerity" in "every American home" and was "beyond the long endurance of any nation."

Hoover also repeated his call for "defending" Taiwan, the Philippines and Japan by air and sea forces and urged munition shipments for Chiang Kai-shek for a war against the Chinese People's republic.

But he warned that "before we go off the deep end of steps towards another land war in Europe, let us remember that we fought two such wars hoping to bring peace and we have no peace."

"A land offensive against the Communists could bring no military victory, no political conclusions."

Hoover recalled with pride that ten years ago, after the Nazi attack against the Soviet Union, he opposed aid to the Soviet Union.

He said that at that time he urged the country to "stand aside in watchful waiting" until Germany and the Soviet Union would "be sufficiently exhausted to listen to the military, economic and

Postpone Trenton Six Trial for a Month

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—A prosecutor's inflamed appendix halted the second trial of six Negroes in which the State of New Jersey sought death penalties on framed evidence. The six Negroes, known widely as "The Trenton Six," who, according to the record of their first trial in 1948, should be free men today, must suffer another month in jail until their case is called March 5. Then they must return to the brutal suspense of the cat-and-mouse frame-up game—with their six lives as the stake—against overwhelming odds.

The defendants are, Collis English and Ralph Cooper, both 25; James Thorpe and John McKenzie, 26; McKinley Forrest, 35, and Horace Wilson, 37.

When Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley granted the prosecution motion for a mistrial Tuesday morning, the frame-up pattern had already been set. The motion was granted on the basis of County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's emergency appendectomy performed that morning.

VOLPE, on the preceding day, had fought for his right to demand six Negro lives on the same framed evidence which had resulted in the 1948 death sentences for them. Under the hammering of defense counsel, led by Arthur Garfield Hays and the former Trenton Judge, George Pelletieri, the round, nattily-dressed Volpe had addressed the court in the voice and manner of hurt innocence protesting his right to keep from the

moral powers of the United States.

In a statement in advance of his address, Hoover said there is too much "war hysteria" in the United States and warned Americans against being "hurried into decisions which will affect American life for the next 100 years without ample consideration and discussion."

"There is no such war hysteria in Europe as there is in the United States," he said. "The European government has made no declaration of emergencies and their citizens have organized no propaganda committee of alarm."

defendants police and city records proving their innocence.

Frank Lawton, Volpe's chief assistant who examined prospective jurors, monotonously and nasally whined the chief prosecution question to the 20 persons who were drawn from the panel: "If found guilty of murder in the first degree could you find a verdict calling for the death sentence for these six defendants?" A "No" answer meant a prosecution challenge.

WHEN JURORS admitted in defense examination that they were prejudiced against Negroes or had formed an opinion unfavorable to the defendants—as was true of most of those excused—Lawton sought to prove to the court that the question of prejudice was not understood. One prospective juror's husband had been defended by Prosecutor Volpe in 1948 on a charge of having violated the State Anti-Discrimination Law. Both Lawton and Volpe flushed when this was brought out but did not refuse it, and would not agree to a challenge for "cause," forcing the defense to use one of its 60 peremptory challenges. The only two Negroes were eliminated quickly, and Lawton peremptorily challenged a white juror because he was a steel worker and a CIO member. Only one juror was chosen, only to be dismissed on Tuesday.

Volpe's appendix interrupted the trial, but it did not decrease the efforts of the State to electrocute these six innocent Negroes. The very fact that they are being tried at all, in the face of overwhelming documentary evidence of innocence, exposes the State's intentions. And the case has been made the basis now for maintaining the present corrupt city government in power.

THE DEFENSE moved immediately upon adjournment to su-

poena the evidence which Volpe hopes to conceal. Attorneys announced also that they will apply for a change of venue, moving the trial from the biased atmosphere of Trenton. If this fails, the defense will seek a "foreign jury," drawn from one addition county to the present Mercer County jurisdiction.

Despite the legal alertness of the defense, it was clear to observers familiar with such cases, that the odds favoring the eventual electrocution of these men could be cut down only by a mass movement which would put the world spotlight on Trenton's Mercer County Courthouse.

Defense counsel, in addition to Hays and Pelletieri, are, Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, chief counsel; J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark; former Judge Frank S. Katzenbach and Clifford R. Moore, both of Trenton.

Remington Free on Bail

The U.S. Court of Appeals today permitted William W. Remington to remain at liberty temporarily in \$5,000 bail until it ruled on his request for continued freedom while his perjury conviction is being appealed.

The government opposed the bail request by Remington, who filed notice of appeal yesterday after being sentenced to prison for five years and fined \$2,000. He had been convicted Wednesday night of perjury in denying to a grand jury that he ever was a Communist Party member.

The defense asked the three-judge appeals court to continue bail for the 33-year-old former government economist at \$5,000.